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Second Edition

MANHATTAN

HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC

GREATER NEW YORK
GUIDE BOOK

by
CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER ALDEN

THE MORSE COMPANY

The New York Public Library

ON pages 14 and 15 we present an elaborate picture of the great reservoir in process of demolition on the Fifth Avenue side of Bryant Park, New York, to make room for the new public library made possible by the liberality of the late Governor Tilden.

The reservoir, which has been for over fifty years one of the landmarks of the city, is an impressive reproduction of ancient Egyptian architecture. The simplicity of the structure was admirably adapted for the purpose of an aqueduct, giving to the eye the impression of massive strength and grandeur, and recalling by its form monuments which have survived for thousands of years.

In one of the views which we present of the reservoir there is a marble slab giving in a brief inscription its history. From this it appears that the law authorizing the work was passed by the Legislature May 21, 1834, and that in April, 1835, a majority of the electors of the city voted in favor of its construction. Work, however, was not commenced until May, 1837. On June 22, 1842, it was so far completed that on July 1 it received water from Croton Lake. The ceremonies incident to its completion took place on July 4, 1842. In the public celebration all the various civil and military organizations of the city took part, and the procession, which was eight miles in length, surpassed all previous parades in the history of the city. The fountains in all the public squares played from morning till evening, and it is noteworthy that the temperance societies took a prominent part in the ceremonies. In the evening there was a banquet attended by the mayor and corporation of the city and many distinguished guests. At this banquet General George P. Morris, one of the first contributors to the Ledger, read an ode, from which we take the following verse:

Round the aqueducts of story,
As the mists of Lethe strong;
Croton's waves, in all their glory,
Troop in melody along.
Ever sparkling, bright and single,
Will this rock-ribbed spring appear,
When posterity shall mingle
Like the gathered waters here.

Although this reservoir is only a little over fifty years old, it has witnessed an enormous development and growth of the municipality. When it was erected, it was supposed that it would remain forever to perform the work of supplying pure water to the inhabitants. Its foundations were of the most massive description, seventy feet thick at the base, built of granite and concrete, which can now only be removed by blasting. But the city has so far outgrown its limits of fifty years ago that this reservoir is unnecessary, in view of the greater structures by which it is superseded; and its removal to make room for a public

library is a most desirable and necessary change. Our central design shows a view of the facade of the new public library building, with a view of the roof outlining the courts on each side of the main entrance. The building will stand seventy-five feet

THE LEDGER MONTHLY

OCTOBER, 1899

back of the Fifth Avenue building line. A space seventy-five feet by four hundred and fifty-five feet in length will form a terrace or esplanade as a grand approach to the main entrance. The main entrance of the building will be through three great arches into a large monumental hallway, forty feet wide and eighty feet long, vaulted with stone, and with stone staircases. On the Fifth Avenue terrace or esplanade there will be fountains with groups of figures at each end designed in harmony with the building.

On the Forty-second Street side there will be another important entrance to the building only a few steps above the sidewalk, opening on the basement level. From this entrance there is a large vestibule, making a direct approach to the lending and delivery room, occupying one of the two courts, eighty-five feet square, which will be covered with glass. There will be a third, less important entrance on Fortieth Street, communicating with stairs and elevators to all those portions of the building devoted to practical purposes of the administration of the library. The north side of the building, on Forty-second Street, will be devoted to special reading rooms and rooms for maps, newspapers, public documents, etc. The top floor will be devoted to the main reading rooms, paintings, and special exhibitions, insuring light and quiet. Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, the architects, have endeavored to construct a building conforming to the modern spirit and the necessary purposes of the structure. They have wisely adopted the purest modern and classical architectural motives without slavishly following any particular period or striving for anything especially new in style. The Ionic columns on the Fifth Avenue side are forty-six feet in height, including the entablature.

The pictures which we offer our readers of these great changes which are taking place in the outward appearance of this metropolis are valuable mementos of a period which is rapidly passing away. New York seems to be entering on a vast development of wealth and population and architectural splendor. In this respect it is not alone. Nearly all the great cities of America are throbbing with life and laying deep the foundations of future magnificence.



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THE GREATER NEW YORK GUIDE BOOK

MANHATTAN

HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC

A Six-Day Tour

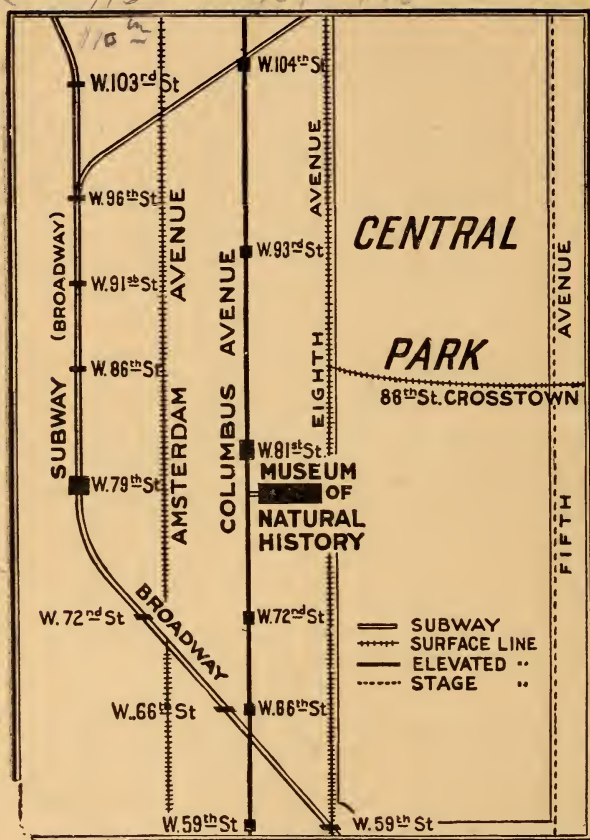
BY CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER ALDEN



THE MORSE COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

AVENUE
 CLASSIC
 AA
 735
 NY
 AL 22
 S

171
 160
 116
 197
 148
 Manhattan 125°



257
 281
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 152

SURFACE				ELEVATED	
8th Ave. Line, Stop	77th St.			6th	up Columbus Avenue
Columbus Ave. "	79th "			9th	to W. 81st St. Station
Amsterdam Ave. "	79th "				
Broadway "	79th "				
Crosstown Line "	86th "				

SUBWAY
 up Broadway
 to W. 79th St. Station

PREFACE.

THIS work is a complete revision and logical development for Greater New York, of the volume under the same name that was published in 1892 and met with immediate and continued public favor. It does not seek to take the place of a directory. Many places of considerable interest are barely mentioned, and some are not mentioned at all here. No catalogue of Theatres, or Hotels, or Churches, or Parks, or Libraries will be found in these columns. Directories are easily accessible. The want that was filled for the New York of 1892, by *Manhattan, Historic and Artistic*, is filled for the mammoth New York of 1898 by the present issue. Visitors are told how to follow routes covering twelve half days, with an extra day in Brooklyn, so arranged as to bring them within reach of a larger number of interesting features than any other routes taking the same time would furnish, every foot of the ground having been

gone over and the time carefully registered. The hours when visitors are admitted to different institutions are always mentioned, and calculated for in the itinerary.

Sightseers will find their efforts greatly facilitated by reading the book before undertaking to follow any of the routes mapped out for them. Many places not indicated in the time-table, but described in the text, are too interesting to be passed by unobserved, and they may be of sufficient importance to some individuals to induce a change of plan. Plain directions accompanying each description, will enable the stranger to avoid mistakes. The routes are plainly marked on the maps. The book should therefore be a valuable aid to residents who are unable to devote their time to conducting guests about the city.

This work also aims to be a serviceable book of reference. As a Primer of the History of New York it is a condensed compilation of the best authorities, and brings the past into a juxtaposition with the present that makes every locality instructive.

To the courtesy which the author invariably received from historians, librarians, officials, and other persons to whom she applied for information or special privileges, the character of this work is largely due. It is a pleasant duty to acknowledge this indebtedness.

CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER ALDEN.

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THE GREATER NEW YORK.

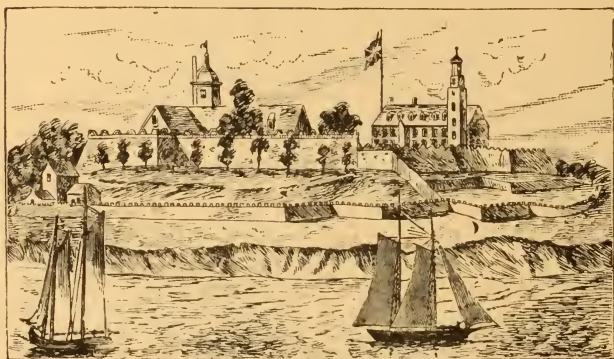
CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST MORNING.—THE BATTERY.

DUTCH OCCUPATION.—Within the region of the little park which is situated at the southern extremity of the city, where we find ourselves at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day of the six-day tour, are clustered many of the most interesting associations of the past. In 1626 Manhattan Island was purchased by the Dutch West India Company from the Indians for beads, buttons and trinkets, equivalent in value to about twenty-four dollars. A blockhouse having been erected as a fortification, the settlers, who soon came from Holland, formed about it a little colony which they called New Amsterdam. The fortress, which was named Fort Amsterdam and inhabited by Dutch governors for over fifty years, stood on the spot now occu-

pied by the steamship offices opposite Bowling Green—the water edge being then nearer than at present.

As at this time Manhattan Island was within the limits of the northern colony of Virginia, it belonged in reality to the British crown, but its possession was not disputed until the year



THE OLD FORT AT THE BATTERY.

1664, when Charles the Second granted to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, territory now comprising the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Immediately after the transfer of this property, the new owner dispatched troops who forced the Dutch governor (Stuyvesant) to surrender—when the name of the colony was changed to New York in honor



of the conqueror. From this time, Manhattan Island was alternately in the hands of the Dutch and the English until 1674, when Great Britain regained possession and remained in power during the interval that preceded the Revolution.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—This peaceful epoch constituted the golden age of colonial history. As late as the year 1700 there were but three hundred houses on this portion of the Island, and on moonless nights the streets were lighted by lanterns (containing candles) hung on a pole, from the window of every seventh house. The region of the Battery was the court end of the town, where the English governors and their suites, together with wealthy Dutch families, formed a circle famous for its culture, wit and beauty. During this *régime* the etiquette of foreign courts was punctiliously observed.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.—After the establishment of American independence, the old fort was torn down, and a mansion, intended as a residence for the President, was built upon its site; but as this edifice was not completed until after the removal of the capital from New York, it was never occupied by the President, but became the gubernatorial residence until the retirement of John Jay. After this time the

apartments were used as offices until the mansion was replaced by the buildings now standing on the site.

In 1805, a new fort, erected at a little distance from the old site, was named Fort Clinton, but its shape gave it the popular soubriquet of "Castle." As originally built, the fort was separated from the mainland by a strip of water, bridged by a draw. It was a circular building of solid stone masonry, the walls of which were in some places thirty feet thick, mounted with barbette and casement guns, and regarded as a triumph of skill and solidity, although against modern guns it would have been a mere egg-shell. As the chief defence of the city of New York, it was liberally armed and garrisoned by the Government.

When in 1814, the blockade which the English had established at the southern ports became extended along the coast, the possibility of a naval attack caused the citizens of New York to erect works on Brooklyn Heights, on the islands in the bay, along the shores of the lower bay, and at different points on the Hudson and East Rivers ; thus making Fort Clinton practically useless for military purposes. It was, therefore, not long before the Government

deeded the property to the State, since which time it has been called Castle Garden, and has been used for civic purposes only.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Following the time-table laid down in the itinerary, at 9:25 we will visit Castle Garden, which occupies the most beautiful spot on the Battery. After the fort and the surrounding grounds became state property, the whole aspect of the place was changed. Groves of trees were planted, and the parks thus made became the favorite resort of the fashionable. Elegant mansions occupied the whole of State Street, some of which remain, shorn of balconies and piazzas, and giving little evidence of their former grandeur. From the windows of these residences were witnessed the pageants occasioned by the inauguration of Washington, and the opening of the Erie Canal—when De Witt Clinton, with great solemnity, poured the waters from Lake Erie into those of the bay. Whitehall Street also was lined with stately homes, but a great fire swept them all away. On festive occasions the trees in front of the drawbridge were lighted with colored lamps, and the draw was decorated with bunting, while bird-cages and hanging-baskets were hung in the casements. Brilliant receptions were held



LOWER NEW YORK, SOUTH FERRY.

within the fortress in honor of Lafayette, President Jackson, President Tyler, and Henry Clay. It was here that a funeral cortège met the remains of John Quincy Adams. In 1850 a great union meeting was here addressed by Henry Clay, General Cass, Daniel Webster, R. C. Winthrop, and Ogden Hoffman. Indeed, all mass-meetings and celebrations assembled at this place until the uptown movement made New Yorkers require more central accommodations.

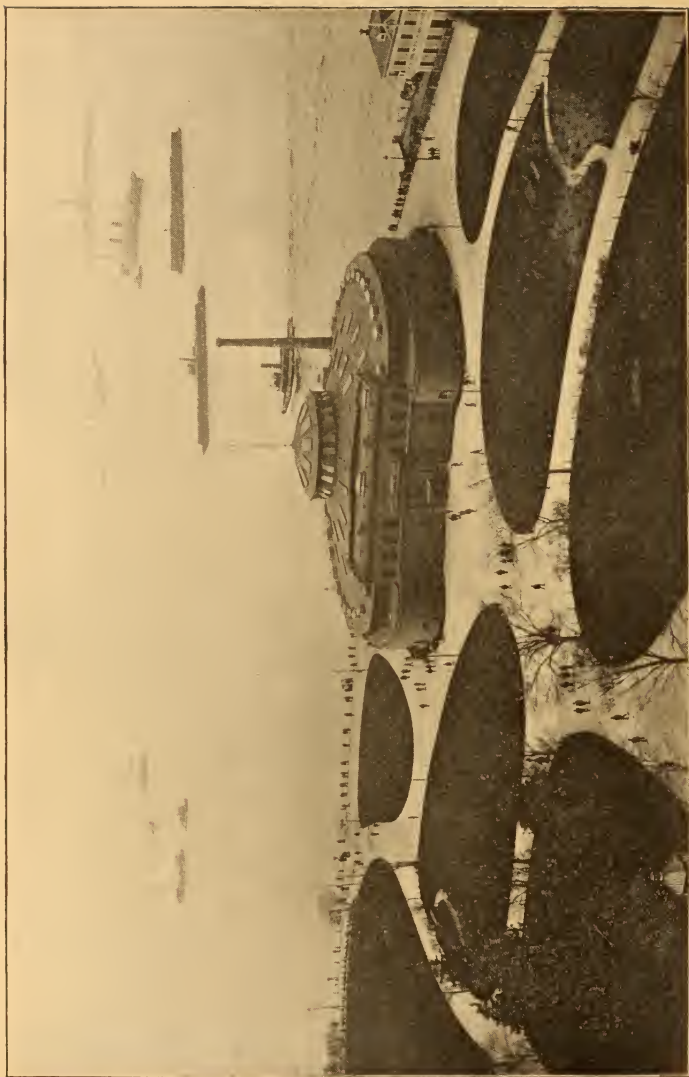
In 1847 Castle Garden was fitted up as a theatre and opera-house, and its stage was the scene of Jenny Lind's triumph three years later. The Julien Concerts and the voice of Madame Sontag made the year 1852 an equally memorable one in the annals of its musical history.

In 1855 a great change occurred in this historic building ; it was then leased to the State Board of Emigration, and used as a landing depot for immigrants. The Federal Government having taken to itself the duty of receiving this class of foreigners, has constructed more elaborate accommodations for them on Ellis Island. Castle Garden is now occupied by the New York Aquarium. It was opened to the public Dec. 10, 1896. There are fifty species of fish on the ground floor, occupying thirty-six tanks —

eighteen on a side—and seven large pools. Upstairs, there are forty-seven tanks ready to be filled. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand visitors every Sunday. This Aquarium is open every day in the week. The total expenses are borne by the city.

The sight-seers should bear in mind that this morning's tour is "done on foot." There is no possible way of utilizing the street-cars, for in every block of the way is found some object of historical interest which demands more time than that of a passing glance given from a street-car.

THE BATTERY AT THE PRESENT TIME.—Shipping and warehouses, business offices, etc., now surround the park on the land side, almost obliterating the historic landmarks. The termini of all elevated roads, and the Broadway and Belt Line surface cars, are at the southern extremity, where are also ferries to Brooklyn, Staten Island, Coney Island, Governor's Island, and Bedloe's Island. The granite structure near by, with a tower ninety feet in height, is the United States Barge Office—a building intended to accommodate the Surveyor of the Port. Floating bath-houses, that furnish free bathing facilities during the warm season, are moored



BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN (NOW AQUARIUM).

to the Battery walls. A statue of Captain John Ericsson was erected in this place April 26, 1893. It is so situated as to face the incoming steamers. The inscription on the pedestal reads : "The city of New York erected this statue to the memory of a citizen whose genius has contributed to the greatness of the Republic and to the progress of the world."

POINTS OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE BATTERY AND BOWLING GREEN.—The first Custom House, erected during the administration of Peter Stuyvesant, stood at the corner of State and Whitehall streets. In Pearl Street, between State and Whitehall, stood the first church and parsonage of New Amsterdam, surrounded by the walls of the fort. South of this, in Whitehall Street, the United States Army Building rears an imposing front.

THE OLD FRAUNCES' TAVERN still stands at the southeastern corner of Pearl and Broad streets. This building, originally the home of Etienne De Lancey—the father of the lieutenant-governor—was converted into an inn after the owner had built a more palatial residence in Broadway. The "great room" of the establishment was once utilized as a Chamber of Commerce, and in it occurred the closing scene of the Revolution

—the parting of Washington with his officers, previous to the surrender of his commission to the Continental Congress. The supreme moment had arrived when these brothers-in-arms, whose mutual efforts and sufferings had achieved a sublime victory, must part from their leader and from each other. Filling a glass with wine, Washington said to his officers : “ With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you, and devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but I shall be obliged if each one will come and take my hand.” Each embraced him in turn, too much overcome with emotion for speech, after which the General silently withdrew from the room, and entered a barge which awaited him at the foot of Whitehall Street. The room hallowed by this memorable event is still preserved, but it is used as a restaurant ; the lower part of the building is a saloon. Relics of the past adorn its walls, and an old table is shown, which is supposed to have been one of the original articles of furniture. The building has several times been repaired, but some of the Holland bricks are still visible in the walls, while others

of them are collected in the cellar, and are given to relic-hunters by the obliging proprietor.

During the latter half of the last century a Royal Exchange for Merchants stood at the foot of Broad Street. This curiously constructed building consisted of one large room supported by arches.

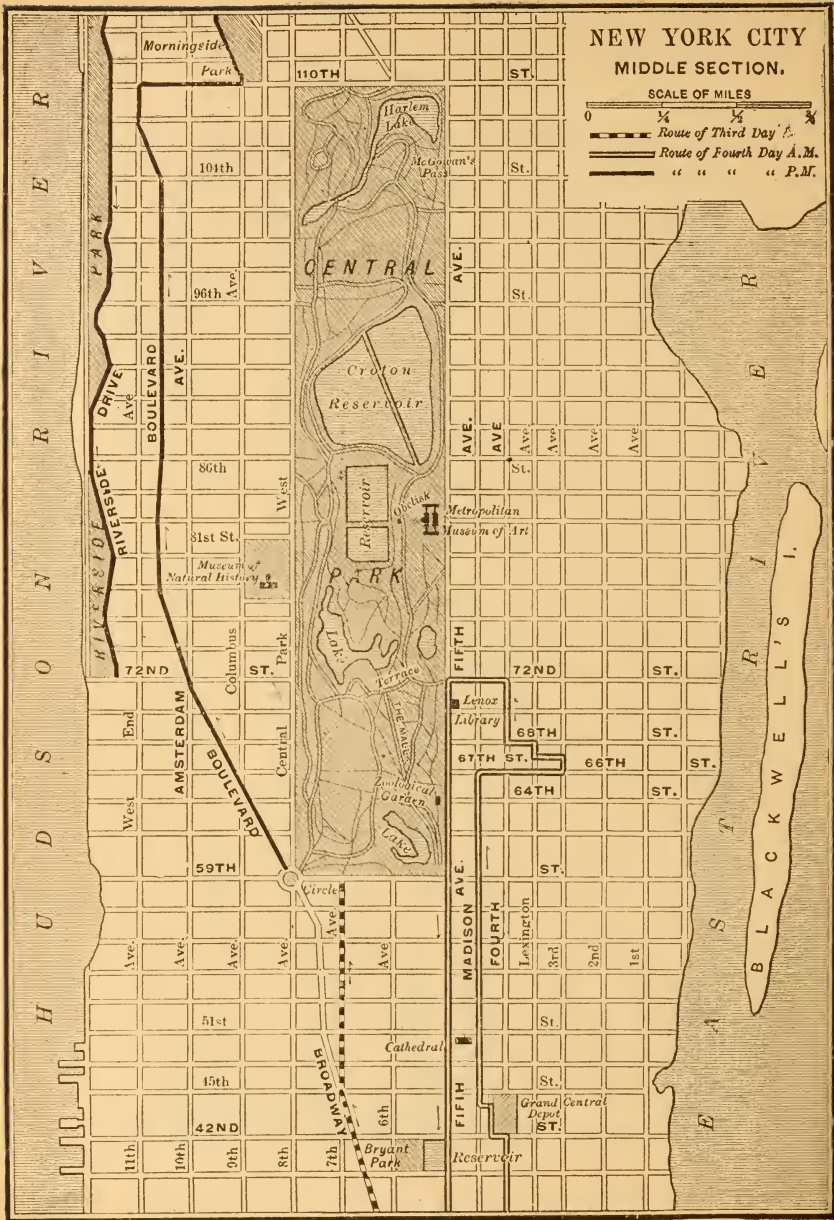
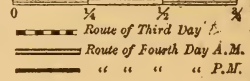
In State Street, near the corner of Bridge Street, the home of Washington Irving and the famous Knickerbocker inn of Peter Bayard were situated.

BOWLING GREEN.—Leaving the Battery, we come to the encircled space at the foot of Broadway, which has been known as “Bowling Green” ever since the early days when it was a market-place in front of the fort, and a field for the sports of Dutch lads and lassies.

Here was the scene of the riot of 1765, when the “Sons of Liberty” opposed the Stamp Act, burned the effigy of the English governor, and cast his coach into a bonfire that had been made of a wooden fence which then surrounded the Green. When the cities of the colonies afterward united to form a Stamp-Act Congress, and thus secured the repeal of this obnoxious law, the gratitude of the citizens induced them to erect a leaden equestrian statue of George III.

NEW YORK CITY MIDDLE SECTION.

SCALE OF MILES



upon the centre of the Green. This was pulled down in 1776, at the time of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and was afterward melted into bullets and used for the defence of American liberty. The iron balls, with which the pickets of the fence surrounding the statue had been decorated, were at the same time taken for cannon-shot.

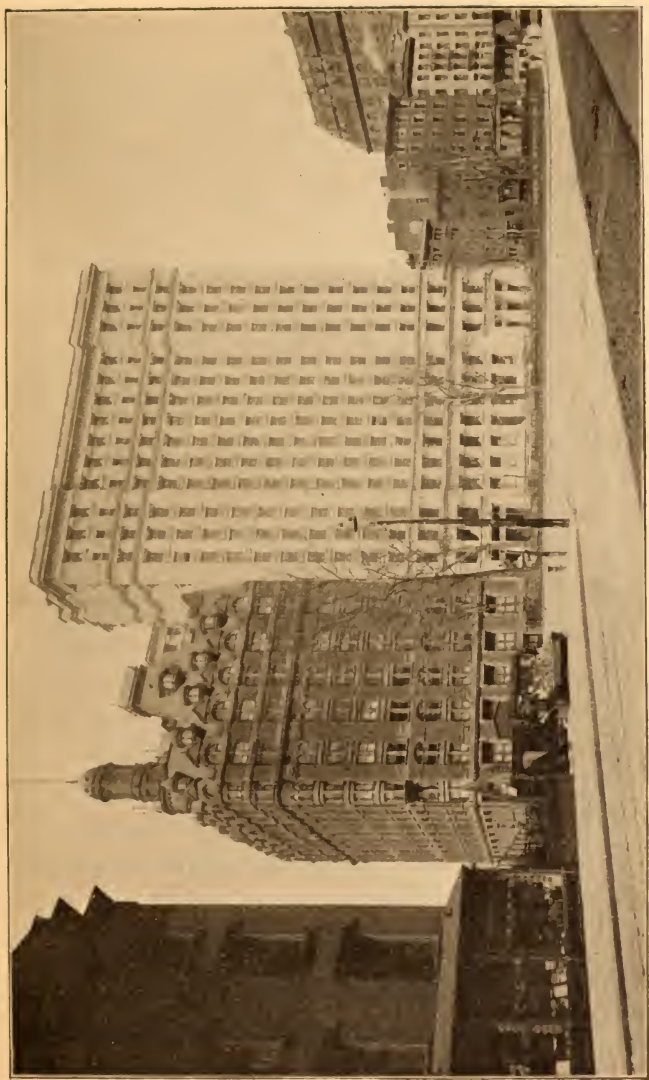
Another event which marked the fame of this locality was the parade of 1788, on the occasion of the adoption of the Constitution by New York State. This was the first important pageant ever seen in America, and in it every class of the population appeared, even the most noted personages. The President and members of Congress, while watching the procession from the walls of the fort, were saluted with a salvo of thirteen guns from a float representing a Federal ship, emblazoned with the name of Alexander Hamilton, and manned by thirty sailors, with a full complement of officers.

In 1789 the face of the first President of the Republic appeared on a huge transparency which adorned the Green on the evening of his inauguration.

A fountain and flower-beds inclosed by an iron railing now occupy this historical site.

LOWER BROADWAY FROM BOWLING GREEN TO TRINITY CHURCH.—East of Bowling Green, the first object which attracts attention is the Produce Exchange, a magnificent structure of granite, terra-cotta, and red brick, and one of the finest specimens of architecture in New York, the style being a modification of Italian Renaissance. The gallery is opened to visitors during the hours of exchange—from 10 o'clock a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.—and the clock-tower, or campanile, from which a beautiful view of the city and bay may be obtained. This tower is accessible, when tickets are procured from the superintendent, at all times, except Saturdays in the afternoon, and Sundays. From the corner of Beaver Street may be seen a portion of the Cotton Exchange—a handsome edifice of yellow brick, with stone facings.

THE WASHINGTON BUILDING, No. 1 Broadway, is a gigantic structure twelve stories in height, which was erected by Cyrus W. Field. The detail of its architectural plan is crude French Renaissance. Adjoining on the north, and several stories high, is the massive Bowling Green Building. This side of Broadway was once occupied by the residences of wealthy and famous persons.



WASHINGTON AND BOWLING GREEN BUILDINGS.

THE KENNEDY HOUSE, built in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, Collector of the Port, stood at the corner. It was a spacious and elegant mansion situated in the midst of beautiful grounds that extended to the water's edge. General Putnam made this house his headquarters previous to the battle of Long Island; and it was also occupied at various times by Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Talleyrand. Here Benedict Arnold arranged his conspiracy against his country; and from here Washington witnessed the departure of the British troops. In its later years this residence was converted into the Washington Hotel. The second house was a spacious, old-time edifice, built and originally occupied by the Honorable John Watts. It is also said to have been the home of Benedict Arnold and Robert Fulton. Next was the residence of Judge Robert R. Livingston, and afterward of his son, Chancellor Livingston. From here Washington viewed the fireworks on his inaugural night. The fourth house, No. 7, the only relic of former times which remains standing in this vicinity, was the interesting home of John Stevens—the inventor and builder of the first steamship that ever ploughed the ocean. Nos.

9 and 11 were connected houses, afterward converted into the Atlantic Garden, the site of which was originally occupied by the tavern of a Dutch burgomaster, Martin Cregier.

THE WELLES BUILDING, No. 18, stands on the east side of the street. Just beyond, at No. 26, is the imposing pile built and occupied by the Standard Oil Company. This edifice, like many of our buildings, possesses no definite style; indeed, the variety that is to be found in nearly every architectural structure in the city may be said to form a composite that is distinctly American—it being almost impossible to preserve a pure historic style and meet modern requirements.

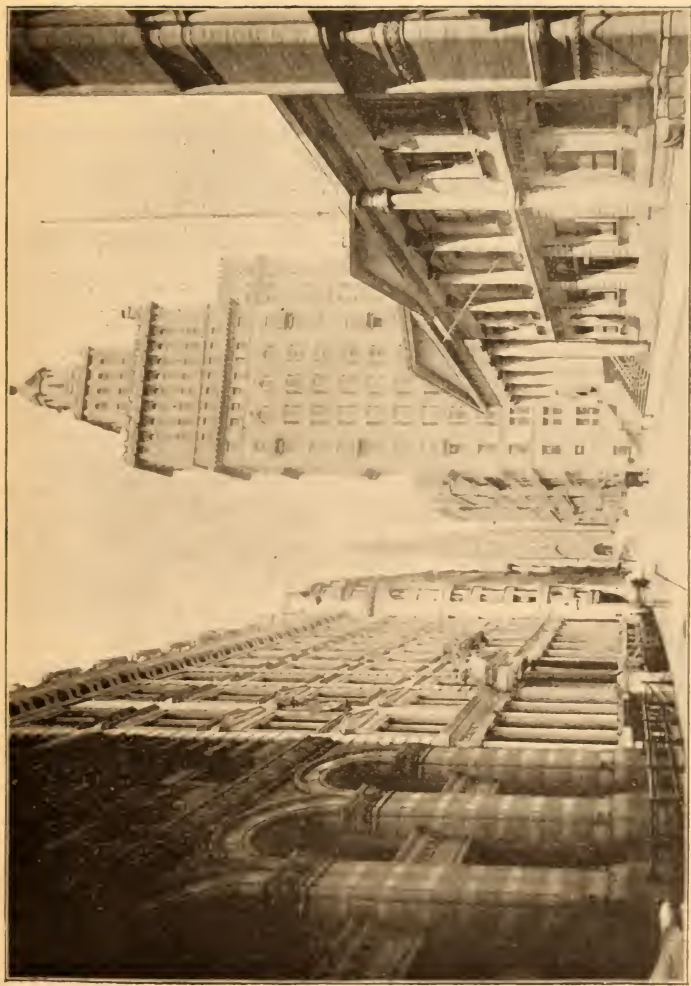
ALDRICH COURT, at No. 45, is a sort of modernized Romanesque.

THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, at the corner of Exchange Place and Broadway, is a crude conglomeration in design. Visitors are admitted to the gallery of this building, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., to watch the buying and selling of oil, mining, and railroad stocks.

No. 41 Broadway is the place where stood the first habitations erected by white men on Manhattan Island. The McComb Mansion occupied

the site in later years, where lived the French minister during the early part of the first administration, and where Washington subsequently resided for a few months previous to the removal of the capital to Philadelphia. No. 66 Broadway is the Manhattan Life Building, the tower of which is occupied by a United States Signal Service Station. "Farmer Dunn" is always particularly pleasant to any visitor who cares to venture up twenty-four stories in order to see him. There are certain visiting days, but as these change, the best way is to get special permission from the authorities in the Manhattan Building main office. The tower of this building is the highest point in the city.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The conspicuous brownstone edifice which next challenges attention is "Old Trinity," one of the most interesting landmarks in New York. With the exception of the Dutch Reformed Collegiate Corporation, it is the oldest church organization in the United States—Episcopacy having become the leading religious system under the royal government. Trinity Church was originally erected in 1696—a grant of land having been obtained from William and Mary, to be located "in or near to a street without the north gate of the city, com-



SUB-TREASURY, WALL STREET, AND TRINITY CHURCH.

monly called Broadway." In 1703 the parish was further enriched by Queen Anne with a gift of the "King's Farm," a district including about thirty blocks in the immediate vicinity. Because the clergy persisted in reading the prayer for the king, the church was closed at the outbreak of the Revolution, and it was destroyed by fire in 1776. In 1790 a new structure was erected, in which a richly ornamented and canopied pew was dedicated to the President of the United States, and another was reserved for the Governor of New York. The second edifice was pulled down in 1839, and it was not until 1846 that the present handsome specimen of Gothic architecture was erected on its site.

The church doors always stand invitingly open. Chimes in the belfry chant the hours. Inside, carved Gothic columns support a groined roof. The reredos, which is a memorial to William B. Astor, erected by his sons, is a perfect flower-garden of architectural art, composed of marbles, Caen stones, and mosaics of glass and precious stones. The middle panel of the altar is made up of a Maltese cross, in the four arms of which are cut cameos representing symbols of the Evangelists, while at the intersection of the arms is a delicately outlined bust

of the Saviour. A ring of lapis lazuli encircles the cross, in which are set chrysoprase and carbuncles. Rays are formed of red and white tufa, with gold as an enrichment, and the whole is framed with a rich carving of passion flowers. At each side are kneeling angels, carved in white marble, framed by red Lisbon marble shafts, with white marble carved capitals and divisional bands. The side panels are beautiful, but somewhat less elaborate. The carved panels above the altar line represent scenes in the life of Christ, the middle one being a fine rendering of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." Statuettes of the Apostles, separated by red granite columns, occupy the next line, with a large triangular carving of the Crucifixion. An elaborately carved course of foliage, with birds and flowers, forms the cornice, which is broken in the middle by a gable completed by a plain cross. The four buttresses are surmounted with pinnacles of rich carving that support angels with uplifted wings, the treatment being similar to Fra Angelico. The whole design is in keeping with the characteristics of the church, the style being the perpendicular Gothic of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

The last record of many names illustrious in

history may be found in the graveyard surrounding the church. Near the left entrance is the monument to Captain Lawrence. The tomb of Alexander Hamilton is near the Rector Street railing. Just west of it is the vault of Robert Livingston, in which also reposes the body of Robert Fulton. In the northeastern corner is a monument which was erected by Trinity Corporation in honor of the heroes who died in the British prisons. Near by are graves that date back to the first church, and in close proximity to the railing is a flat stone marked "Charlotte Temple," which indicates the grave of the unfortunate woman whose sad history is told in the novel that bears her name.

Trinity Corporation supports several chapels and numerous parochial schools and charities. It has always been munificent in its liberality to public and private interests. Its property is very valuable, the income derived from it being about half a million dollars per annum.

WALL STREET.—Directly opposite Trinity Church is a street which contains almost as many associations as the localities previously described, even its name having been derived from the fact that a protecting wall, which defined the northern boundary of the city, once followed its



BROAD STREET.

course. Elegant residences lined the street in later days, that subsequently gave place to government buildings and the financial institutions that, since the civil war, have become world-famous through the extent of their transactions.

The massive and imposing buildings that now stand at the south side of the street are the United Bank Building at the corner of Broadway; No. 10, Astor Building; No. 13, the visitors' entrance to the Stock Exchange—one of the chief places of interest to strangers—open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily; the Drexel Building, at the corner of Broad Street, the Mills Building adjoining the Drexel Building in Broad Street; several very ornate buildings that belong to banking concerns, and the United States Custom House—a structure of Quincy granite with a portico containing eighteen Ionic columns thirty-eight feet in height. The rotunda of this building is eighty feet high, the dome of which is supported by eight pilasters of fine variegated Italian marble. The cost of this structure was \$1,800,000. The departments connected with the Custom House are those of the Collector, the Naval Officer, the Surveyor, and the Deputy Surveyor—who is in charge of the Barge Office at the Battery.

In 1709 a slave-market was instituted at the foot of Wall Street, at which time Africans were brought to the city in large numbers.

No. 46, at the north side of the street, is the spot identified with the office where Professor Morse's telegraphic instrument and one operator long remained idle while waiting for the recognition of the commercial world. The handsome block of granite near by is utilized entirely for business offices.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, where visitors may see the preparation of gold and silver bullion daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., is easily identified, being the oldest building in the vicinity.

THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, is a building associated with so much of our history that a short digression becomes necessary.

During the administration of the third Dutch Governor, Kieft, a clumsy stone house was erected in Pearl Street for the purpose of accommodating travellers, public meetings, and later, a public school. Afterward, when the house was remodeled, and a pillory, cage, whipping-post and ducking-stool were added to its accommodations, it was called the "Stadt-Huys,"

or City Hall, and remained in active use until 1700, when a new City Hall was built upon the site of the present Sub-Treasury—the ground was one of the gifts to the city from Colonel Abraham De Peyster, who was mayor in 1691. Besides the rooms necessarily devoted to public business in this later edifice, one afterward contained the Corporation Library, a gift to the city of one thousand six hundred and twenty-two volumes ; another was used as a fire-engine house, while the entire upper story became converted into a Debtors' Prison. From the balcony was read the Declaration of Independence, July 18, 1776, amidst the rapturous applause of citizens who understood the fierce struggle it inaugurated. After the war, when Congress appropriated the building, it was remodeled by private subscription into the Federal Hall, where Washington was unanimously elected President of the new Republic ; where he was inaugurated, April 30, 1789, and where Congress met while New York was the Capital of the Nation.

The subsequent rapid growth of the city necessitating a new City Hall as early as 1812, the Government purchased Federal Hall and erected the present structure on its site, intending it originally for a Custom House. This

granite edifice is of Doric design, having a portico containing marble columns thirty-two feet in height.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF "WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE," by J. Q. A. Ward,



which stands at the entrance, is an admirable work of art, erected by the New York Chamber of Commerce and presented to the United States Government in 1883, President Arthur accepting the gift in behalf of the Government just one hundred years after Washington's triumphal

entry into New York. Near the base of the statue lies the identical stone upon which Washington stood during the ceremony of the first inauguration. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows :

“ On this Site, in Federal Hall, April 30, 1789,
George Washington
took the oath of office as first President of the
United States.”

Within the building, to which visitors are admitted from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock, are many vaults for the storage of coins and notes. Desks of the different divisions surround the rotunda, the dome of which is supported by sixteen Corinthian columns cut from solid blocks of marble.

COFFEE EXCHANGE.—On the corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, quite near the Custom House, is the New York Coffee Exchange. This was organized in 1882 and has over three hundred members. The transactions yearly amount on an average to 3,000,000 bags.

Among the other large buildings you find in this vicinity are Lord's Court, corner of William and Exchange Place, the Johnson Building, No. 32 Broad, and the Commercial Cable Building, corner of Broad and New, next the Stock Exchange. Now walk up Wall Street to

the corner of Nassau, and there stands the new Gillenden Building. In Broadway, facing Wall Street, stands Trinity Church, which place you have already visited.

LOWER BROADWAY AND VICINITY FROM WALL STREET TO THE POST-OFFICE.—At the west side of Broadway, one block north of Trinity Church, stands a building, No. 111, which was erected by, and bears the name of, Francis Boreel, a Dutch nobleman, who married the granddaughter of John Jacob Astor. The spot on which this building stands was originally occupied by the elegant home of Lieutenant-Governor James De Lancey, after whose death the property was converted into a public house, known by a great variety of names, the most famous of which was “Burns’ Coffee House.” In this hotel the celebrated “Non-Importation Agreement” was signed. Later, the house became a favorite resort of the British officers, on account of its proximity to “The Mall”—a fashionable promenade in front of Trinity Church—and after the Revolution its “great room” was the scene of Washington’s inaugural ball; also of many public dinners, concerts, and assemblies. In 1793 a syndicate of New York merchants pulled down the old building and erected a new one,

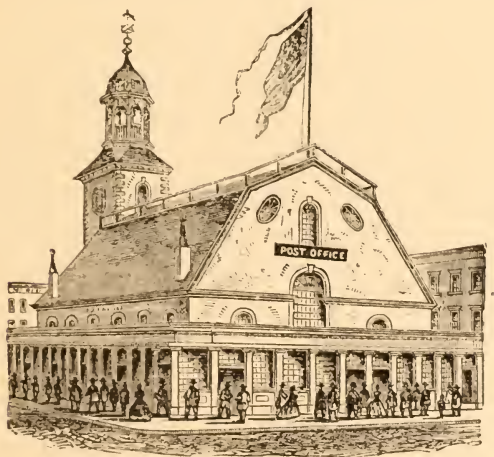
called the City Hotel, which furnished accommodations for the entertainment of magnates, as well as for public assemblies of every description.

At the opposite side of the street is the Guernsey Building, No. 164. The Equitable Life Insurance Building, on the same side of the way, between Pine and Cedar streets, is an excellent specimen of modern French Renaissance. The interior contains a magnificent court, filled with offices and stalls. In the wall near the stairway is a fine mosaic. The story occupied by the Equitable Life Insurance Company is magnificently decorated with marble.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.—Pass through the Equitable to the rear and you will find the Mutual Life Insurance Building, sixteen stories high without the tower. This structure was erected at a cost of 2,000,000 of dollars and more; the style is French Renaissance. The number of this building is 28 Nassau. The old building is on the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway.

The historic Middle Dutch Church, of quaint Holland architecture, which formerly occupied the site of the Mutual Life Building, was erected in 1729. Here twelve elders with stereotyped

countenances sat in solemn state around the high pulpit, and listened to the Dutch dominies whose learned discourses until 1764 were delivered in their native tongue. It was in the wooden steeple of this church that Franklin experimented with the lightning. The bell, a gift from Colonel



THE POST-OFFICE IN THE NASSAU STREET CHURCH.

Abraham De Peyster, was cast in Amsterdam, where many citizens are said to have thrown silver coins into the metal while it was in fusion. During the Revolution the church was used by the English for a prison, three thousand Federal troops having endured incredible sufferings within its walls, while almost as many more were

confined in an old sugar-house near by. In 1844 the property was sold to the Government, and for a number of years was used as a post-office.

CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—No. 81 Cedar Street is the Clearing-House, a medium through which the city banks exchange the amount of checks and bills which each holds against all the others for the amount of those held against them. The balances are made up during the day by the Clearing-House, and the different banks are notified. This Association commenced operation in 1853. The new building was finished and occupied in 1896.

The Association is now composed of forty-seven National Banks and eighteen City Banks. The Assistant Treasurer, U. S., at New York, also makes his exchanges at the Clearing-House. There are seventy-seven Banks, Trust Companies, etc., in the city and vicinity, not members of the Association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with the resolution adopted October 14, 1890.

The Clearing-House transactions for the year ending October 1, 1896, were: Exchanges, \$29,350,894,883.87; Balances, \$1,843,289,238.66; making a total transaction, \$31,194,184,-

122.53. Total transaction since organization, forty-three years, \$1,154,170,955,653.67. The largest daily transactions on record, February 28, 1881, amounted to : Exchanges, \$288,555-981.58 ; Balances, \$7,265,440.29 ; total, \$295,-822,442.37.

By this time, if you have followed the itinerary, it will be about 12 o'clock. Return to the Equitable Building and lunch at the Café Savarin. Of course, if one does not care for such an elaborate spread as is served here, you will find in the immediate vicinity several smaller restaurants, where a cup of good coffee and a sandwich can be procured.



NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST AFTERNOON.

ONE o'clock and luncheon over, pass through the arcade into Nassau Street. No. 27 is the Bank of Commerce. A fine building, owned by the Library Corporation, and containing the earliest loan-library in America—since removed to the corner of Leonard Street and Broadway—once stood at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. Nassau, one of the oldest streets in New York, still retains the narrow irregularity of the foot-path which gave it its direction.

Walk up Nassau to Liberty Street, and on one corner will be seen a building known as the Syndicate Building, one of the latest structures, with all modern improvements.

Continuing up Nassau one block, you will come to Maiden Lane, which crosses Nassau Street one block north of the Equitable Building. It is now a trade-centre for manufacturing jewelers, but was once a favorite resort for laundresses, on account of the little stream which

flowed through it—hence its name, “Maagde paetze,” or “Virgin’s path.” This street was laid out about 1693, when Colonel Fletcher was governor.

In John Street, one block further north, was a small, wooden theatre, called the Theatre Royal, in which British officers were often amateur performers, and where Major André was both amateur actor and scene-painter. In 1786 the first Methodist church was erected in this street.

“THE RUSSIAN WEDDING FEAST,” a celebrated painting by Makoffsky, is exhibited at No. 24 John Street. As a realistic, life-like painting, with superb coloring, it is well worth a visit. An entrance fee of twenty-five cents, which is appropriated to some charitable institution, is charged.

At the corner of Broadway and Dey Street, directly opposite John Street, is the Western Union Telegraph Company Building, the design of which is technically called Neo-Grec. The Coal and Iron Exchange is one block south, at No. 19 Cortlandt Street.

Fulton, the first street north of Dey and John streets, is known by the same name from one river to the other. Washington Market is at

the Hudson River terminus, and Fulton Market is in the same street, near the East River. The region overlooking the latter market-place was once called "Golden Hill." A skirmish at Cliff and Fulton streets, in January, 1770—caused by the indignation which the British soldiers aroused by repeatedly demolishing the liberty poles erected by citizens—has been termed the first battle of the Revolution. In this first, as in the last conflict, the British were worsted.

The southeastern corner of Fulton Street and Broadway is occupied by the *Evening Post* Building.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, the next attraction in Broadway, was built in 1766 by Trinity Corporation, and is the oldest church edifice in the city. Trinity Congregation has occupied this chapel several times while its own edifice was in process of reconstruction. Here divine service was conducted in 1789, immediately after the inauguration of Washington, and also in 1889, at the centennial celebration of that event. During the early part of his administration the first President worshiped in the pew which is situated under the gallery at the northern side of the chapel, about half-way between the chancel and the vestry, and adorned by a fresco of the



DOWN BROADWAY, FROM HOME LIFE BUILDING, FIFTEENTH STORY.

American Eagle. Governor George Clinton occupied the pew directly opposite.

The churchyard adds to the venerable appearance of the chapel. Under the portico, at the Broadway side, lie the remains of General Richard Montgomery, who was killed in 1775 while storming Quebec, and on the wall above is a tablet erected to his memory by order of Congress. At the left stands a monument to Thomas Addis Emmet—the brilliant Irish patriot who came to America soon after his release from imprisonment in Ireland, and established himself here in the practice of law. Dr. Mac Nevin, Emmet's compatriot and fellow-sufferer, has a monument at the right. The actor, George Frederick Cooke, is also buried in these grounds. The rector and vestry of Trinity Church occupy offices in the building at the rear of the cemetery.

The block at the north of the chapel is occupied by the Astor House. The New York *Herald*, which now occupies a new building at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, was formerly at the southeastern corner of Broadway and Ann Street, where, in former years, P. T. Barnum drew large crowds to visit his American Museum. That site is now occupied by the St. Paul Building,

which with its tower has twenty-five stories devoted to office use.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The triangular building opposite the Astor House is the city Post-office, completed in 1877. The material is of light-colored granite, and the architecture is a mixture of Doric and Renaissance, the domes having been patterned after those of the Louvre in Paris. The third and fourth floors are occupied by the Law Institute and Library, and by the United States Courts and their offices, but the remainder of the building is used entirely by the Post-office Department. From twenty-two to twenty-four collections are daily made from twenty-two hundred lamp-post boxes, and over two thousand men are employed in the main office and the seventy-seven sub-stations under its control, and twenty-six branch post-office stations in addition.

The statistics of the business of the Post-office for the year ending June 30, 1896, are as follows :

The sale of stamps, envelopes and cards for the year amounted to \$7,002,349.53. The net revenue of the Post-office for 1896 was \$4,646,836.43. Domestic money orders amounting to \$10,293,547.33 were paid, and the international



NEWSPAPER ROW AND POST-OFFICE.

orders paid amounted to \$526,520.93. The city's free delivery service cost \$1,373,648.47 and the special delivery, \$45,850.96. The carriers during the year delivered 365,885,666 pieces of mail matter, and 139,398,285 pieces found the persons to whom they were addressed by means of the post-office boxes.

Of registered mail handled 1,556,323 pieces were delivered in the city. In the year the total number of pieces of mail handled was 1,361,356,483, or a daily average of 3,729,744.

In former years, before the Middle Dutch Church was used as a post-office, a rotunda in the park north of the present building, was changed from a cyclorama to a station for the distribution of Uncle Sam's mail. The indignation of the merchants was at this time aroused, because the Post-office was located so far uptown.

It was in 1718 that the first rope-walk appeared in Broadway, between Barclay Street and Park Place. Columbia College, originally called King's College, formerly stood west of Broadway, in Park Place.

CITY HALL PARK.—The park at the north of the Post-office, was called "The Fields," or "The Commons," in the early days, the ground

now occupied by the post-office being included in it. At a public meeting in this place Alexander Hamilton delivered his maiden speech.

The white marble building, designed in the Italian style of architecture, is the City Hall. At the time of its completion, in 1812, it was unsur-



CITY HALL AND NATHAN HALE STATUE.

passed by any edifice in the country; indeed, it was the only chaste and classic specimen of architecture which New York possessed, until the pure Gothic of Trinity and Grace churches inspired a desire for something better than the feeble imitations of Greek temples that had

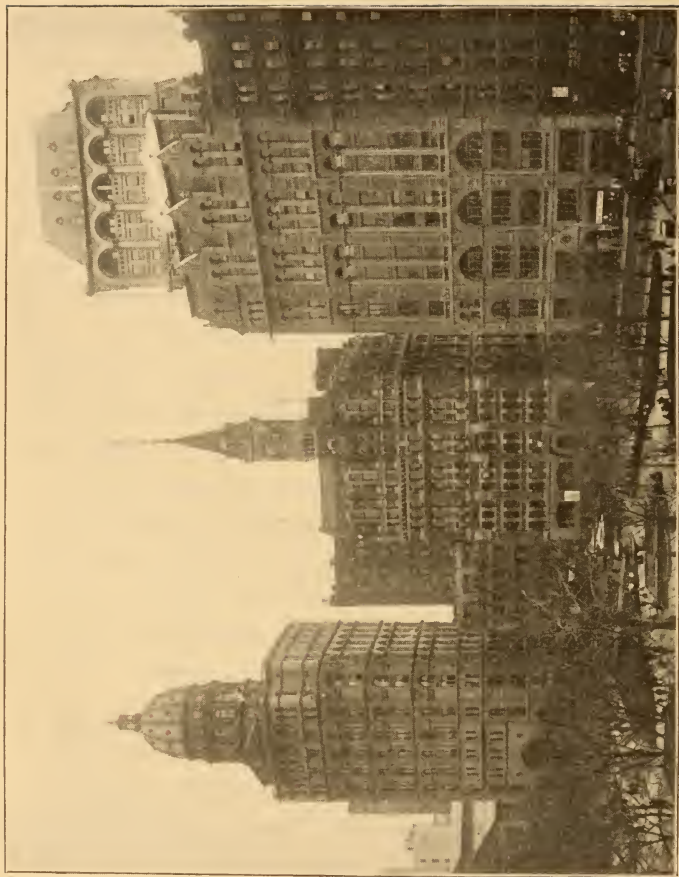
previously abounded. The headquarters of the city government are in this building ; also the city library. The "Governor's Room" contains portraits of national celebrities, the chairs used by the first Congress, the desk on which Washington penned his first message to Congress, and his inaugural chair. Here the remains of President Lincoln lay in state, while for twenty-four hours a sad procession, which even during the night did not diminish in volume, surged by the catafalque.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE stands at the northern end of the park, a white marble building of Corinthian design, which perpetuates the memory of the gigantic frauds perpetrated during the Tweed *régime*. Different authorities estimate the cost of this edifice to the city to have been from eight to thirty millions of dollars. It now accommodates the State Courts and several of the city departments. The city almshouse formerly stood on this site.

A jail, called "The Provost," which, previous to the Revolution, had been erected near the eastern border of the park, was used during the British occupation for the confinement of notable American prisoners, the marshal making himself conspicuous for his criminal treatment

of the captives. This relic of revolutionary times still stands. After the war it was used as a debtors' prison, common felons having been confined in the "Bridewell," which stood between the City Hall and Broadway. A gallows frowned between the two buildings. In 1830 "The Provost" was remodeled to imitate the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and has since been used for the offices of the Register, except when, during the cholera scourge of 1832, it was converted temporarily into a hospital.

PARK ROW.—Because the group of lofty buildings that face the park from the east and south are mostly newspaper offices, the place has received the name of "Printing House Square." The huge structures that stand a little to the south of the park are filled with law and business offices. Temple Court, at the southwestern corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, is one hundred and sixty feet in height. The Morse Building, at the northeastern corner of the same streets, is one hundred and sixty-five feet in height. The Potter Building, opposite, at the northwestern corner, is one hundred and eighty-five feet, and in this is situated the daily *New York Press*. The *Times* Building, just north of this, is two hundred and thirteen feet



WORLD, SUN, TRIBUNE, TIMES, POTTER BUILDINGS.

high. The material of this last edifice is light granite, and its style is a beautiful adaptation of the Gothic. The *Tribune* Building, which was the first lofty edifice in this vicinity, stands at the corner of Spruce Street and Park Row, with a bronze statue of the *Tribune's* founder, Horace Greeley, in front of it.

On the corner of Nassau and Spruce is the American Tract Society Building, which is twenty-two stories high. The tower, which consists of two additional stories, contains a restaurant, where, for a moderate price, a delightful luncheon may be procured. The view from this tower quite equals that obtained from the Manhattan Life. The *Sun* Building is next to the *Tribune* Building, while at the north, towering over all, is the Pulitzer Building, a colossus of the colossi, of Scotch sandstone and terracotta, three hundred and seventy-five feet in height. The New York *Journal* has its main offices in the *Tribune* Building. The *Commercial Advertiser* is at 29 Park Row, the *Mail and Express* is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, the *News* at 25 Park Row, and the *Staats Zeitung* is in Tryon Row, opposite the Bridge.

On the site of the Potter Building were formerly the "Brick Church" (Presbyterian), of

which the popular Dr. Spring was pastor, and the Park Theatre, a play-house where the best society witnessed histrionic exhibitions by Matthews, Cooper, Cooke, Kean, Macready and Junius Brutus Booth.

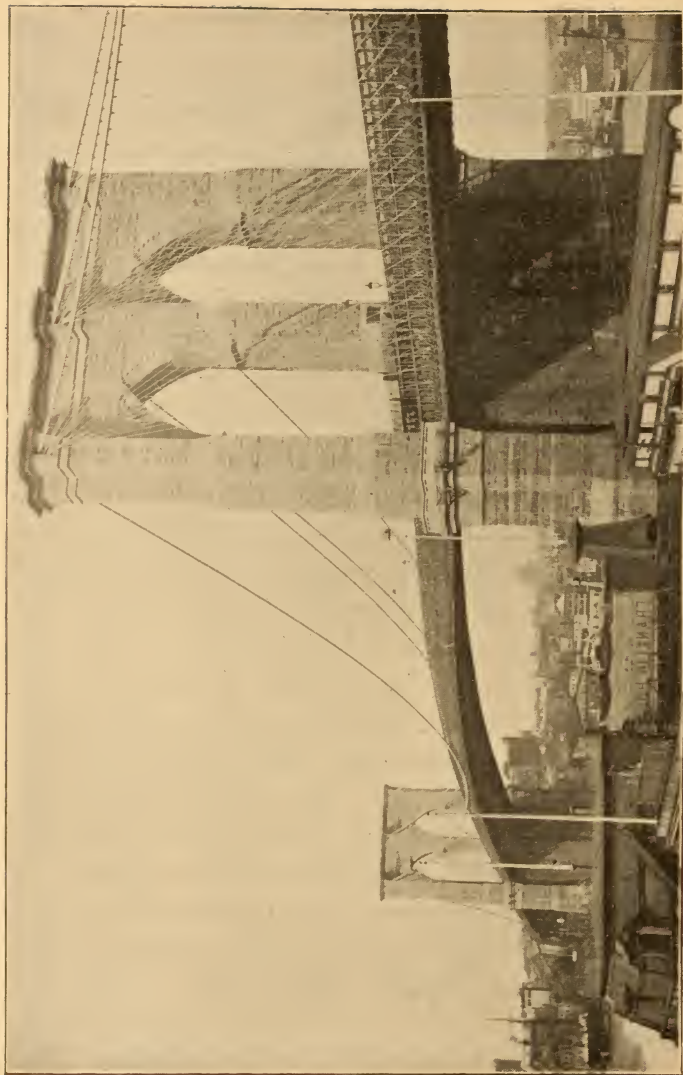
THE STATUE OF AMERICA'S PHILOSOPHER AND PATRIOT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by Plassman, which stands in the Square, was given to the city by a private citizen in 1872.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.—A short walk in Frankfort Street, an unattractive thoroughfare south of the Pulitzer Building, affords an opportunity for inspecting the supporting towers of Brooklyn Bridge, the arches under the bridge-approach, etc. The elevated-railroad station, which crosses the street at Franklin Square, marks a spot once celebrated for its aristocratic residences. The first presidential mansion was in Cherry Street, near Pearl, but proved to be inconvenient because so far out of town. Walton House, the palace of the city, was at No. 326 Pearl Street, the grounds extending eastward to the river. Harper's Publishing House is the only object of interest in the vicinity now, business and tenement houses having obliterated all traces of former grandeur.

THE MODEL TENEMENT HOUSES, erected by a

company composed of members of the Society for Ethical Culture, are some distance beyond, at No. 306 Cherry Street. The houses are kept in excellent repair, and are said to yield four and one-half per cent. on the investment, the object of the company being to realize a fair profit and not an exorbitant one. From Franklin Square to South Street is but a step ; there the Belt Line cars run northeast to Montgomery Street, near which, in Cherry Street, these houses are situated. Returning, the cars at the corner of East Broadway and Essex Street will convey passengers to Broadway at Ann Street.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—East of City Hall Park is the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, over which between 130,000 and 140,000 persons pass on foot daily, and about 159,000 by railway. The footway is free to the public ; the car-fare is five cents for the round trip. The total income for 1896 was \$1,112,957. The entire length of the bridge is five thousand, nine hundred and eighty-nine feet, and its width is eighty-five feet, including a promenade for foot-passengers, two railroad tracks—on which run passenger cars propelled by electric power, and a stationary engine for auxiliary cable service, on the Brooklyn side—and two roadways for vehicles. The



BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

floor of the bridge at its greatest height is one hundred and thirty-five feet above high-water mark, but full-rigged ships have to strike their topgallant - masts to pass under unimpeded. The height above water of the supporting towers is two hundred and seventy-two feet. The bridge was opened in the summer of 1883, having been constructed at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. A ride over the railway to Brooklyn, returning by the way of the promenade, will afford the best views of the bridge, the East River, and the Bay.

LOWER BROADWAY.—The yellow surface-cars that pass the City Hall Park at the west on Broadway, furnish the best means of viewing that street as far up as Fourteenth Street. On the corner of Broadway and Murray is the Postal Telegraph Building, and just above is the Home Life Insurance Building, 256 Broadway.

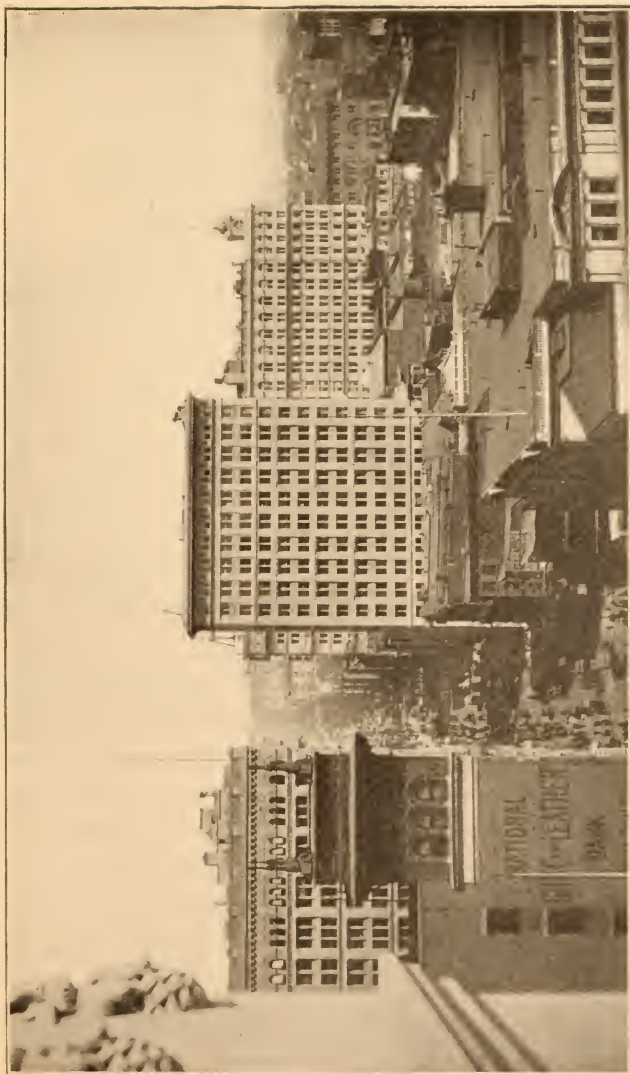
The white marble building at the Chambers Street corner, was formerly A. T. Stewart's wholesale dry-goods store, but is now remodeled for offices. The site was originally used as a negro burial-ground. Two blocks further north, Duane Street marks the site of the old New York City Hospital, built in 1775, and sur-

rounded by five acres of ground, containing magnificent elms. On the northwest corner of Broadway and Duane Street is located the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The Ionic Building, at Leonard Street, belongs to the New York Life Insurance Company. At this place Contoit's Garden used to call together the fashionable people, young and old, to enjoy its cool shade and partake of its ices and lemonades. The magnificent building of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company is directly opposite. On the corner of Broadway and Pearl stands the Central National Bank Building.

CANAL STREET, so called because a canal, which formed an outlet for the waters of Collect Pond, once ran through it to the Hudson River, is seven blocks north. Sidewalks and roadways were on each side of the water—which explains the width of the street—and a stone bridge crossed it at Broadway. When the canal was filled in this bridge was left intact, and still remains imbedded under the pavement.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION occupies a building at the right of Broadway, in Grand Street, two blocks east, No. 146.

At the Prince Street corner, three blocks up, was the spacious and pleasing Niblo's Garden



UP BROADWAY, FROM HOME LIFE BUILDING, FIFTEENTH STORY.

Theatre, the stage usually being devoted to spectacular plays. Both the theatre and the Metropolitan Hotel formerly belonged to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart. This site is now occupied by the Havemeyer Building.

RICHMOND HILL, the delightful country-seat where General and Mrs. Washington were quartered during the eventful summer of 1776, was situated west of this, near the Hudson. Afterward, when it was the home of the first vice-president, Mrs. Adams wrote of it: "In natural beauty it might vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw." It was the residence of Aaron Burr at the time of his duel with Hamilton, but was soon after sold to John Jacob Astor, who converted it into a public resort.

THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION is the next point of interest near which the car passes. It is situated at 300 Mulberry Street, two blocks east of Broadway, and one-half block north of Houston Street. In it is exhibited the "Rogues' Gallery," a collection of more than a thousand photographs of notorious criminals. A general reorganization of the police force was begun in 1895. There are thirty-five precincts—one of which includes the harbor—each under the command of a captain and sergeants. Each precinct

has a building for the accommodation of policemen and homeless individuals.

No visit to the city would be complete without inspecting some of the leading stores, and probably none of them has so many interesting associations as the extensive dry-goods house which occupies the entire block between Ninth and Tenth streets, in Broadway. Stop the car at Ninth Street in order to visit this emporium. It is now owned by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, but it was A. T. Stewart who secured for the establishment its prominence.

Between Ninth and Twelfth streets are the dry-goods stores of John Daniell & Sons, and James McCreery & Co.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—At the lower end of Fifth Avenue, having an area of about nine acres, is a public park, of much historic interest. It is located between Fourth Street on the south, Waverly Place on the north, University Place on the east, and Macdougall Street on the west. This ground was formerly occupied as a Potter's field, and it is estimated that over 100,000 bodies have been buried in this ground, where now the multitude of living beings gather for pleasure.

This Square has been in past years the resi-



WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.

dence of many of the old New Yorkers. On one side of the Square is the University Building and the Asbury M. E. Church. The statue of Garibaldi is worth inspection.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.—For the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration in this city of General Washington as first President of the United States, there was erected in 1889, in Washington Square, a triumphal arch designed by Stanford White, surmounted by a colossal statue of General Washington. From this temporary arch originated the idea of constructing, from the same design, the present structure, built of white Tuckahoe marble in classic style. The corner-stone was laid on Decoration Day, 1890. The capstone bears the words from Washington's inaugural address, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The arch is 77 feet 4 inches high, and its cost, which was \$128,000, was paid by popular contributions.

THE STUDIO BUILDING, in West Tenth Street near Sixth Avenue, was for many years the working-place of celebrated artists. Near by is the Jefferson Market court and prison, an irregular but unique and handsome structure,

built of red brick and sandstone, in the Italian Gothic style. Adjoining this is Jefferson Market, a brick structure, richly ornamented with terracotta. Unless one cares to devote more time than is allotted for the afternoon in the itinerary, it will be best not to cross over to Sixth Avenue to see Jefferson Market, but continue on up Broadway to Grace Church.

GRACE CHURCH.—In Broadway, north of Tenth Street, stands Grace Church, which, with the edifices attached, is built of white limestone, in chaste, fourteenth century Gothic style, forming one of the most beautiful architectural effects in the city. The rectory is connected with the church by a clergy-house, which contains a library and reading-room open to church members. In the grounds is a colossal terra-cotta jar that was found forty feet below the surface in Rome. The small building at the south of the church is the chantry, in which daily services are held. This, with the chancel, and two organs connected by electrical machinery, are gifts from Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, the chancel having been erected as a memorial to her father. The tower contains a fine set of chimes. Back of the church, in Fourth Avenue, is a day-nursery for the caring for young



GRACE CHURCH.

children during the hours when their mothers are at work. This is known as Grace Memorial Home, and was erected by Vice-president Levi P. Morton, as a tribute to his wife.

Grace Church was founded in 1805, its first building occupying the corner of Broadway and Rector Street. The present structure was built in 1846. Next to Trinity, Grace is the wealthiest Episcopal church corporation in the city. On the corner of Eleventh Street is the St. Denis Hotel.

THE STAR THEATRE, at the corner of Thirteenth Street, was built in 1862, and shortly afterward came under the able management of Lester Wallack, who for twenty years associated its boards with all that is best in legitimate comedy. The Morton House is on the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND MORNING.

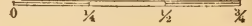
“AFTER THE HUNT,” by W. M. Harnett.—At 9 o'clock the party will find itself at No. 8 Warren Street, near City Hall Park, ready for the second day's sight-seeing. A remarkable painting, on exhibition at No. 8 Warren Street, represents an old barn-door on which hang implements of the chase and trophies of a hunt. Probably nothing more realistic has ever been seen on canvas than these panels, so marvelously like wood, in which a cunningly wrought nail-hole deceives the most practiced eye. A battle scene in the Franco-Prussian war, and “The Quarrel,” by Meissonier, and many other valuable paintings are in the collection here exhibited. Ladies are frequent visitors between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

THE STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, over the portals of which stand life-size bronze statues of Franklin and Gutenberg, is across the park, at the junction of Park Row and Centre Street.

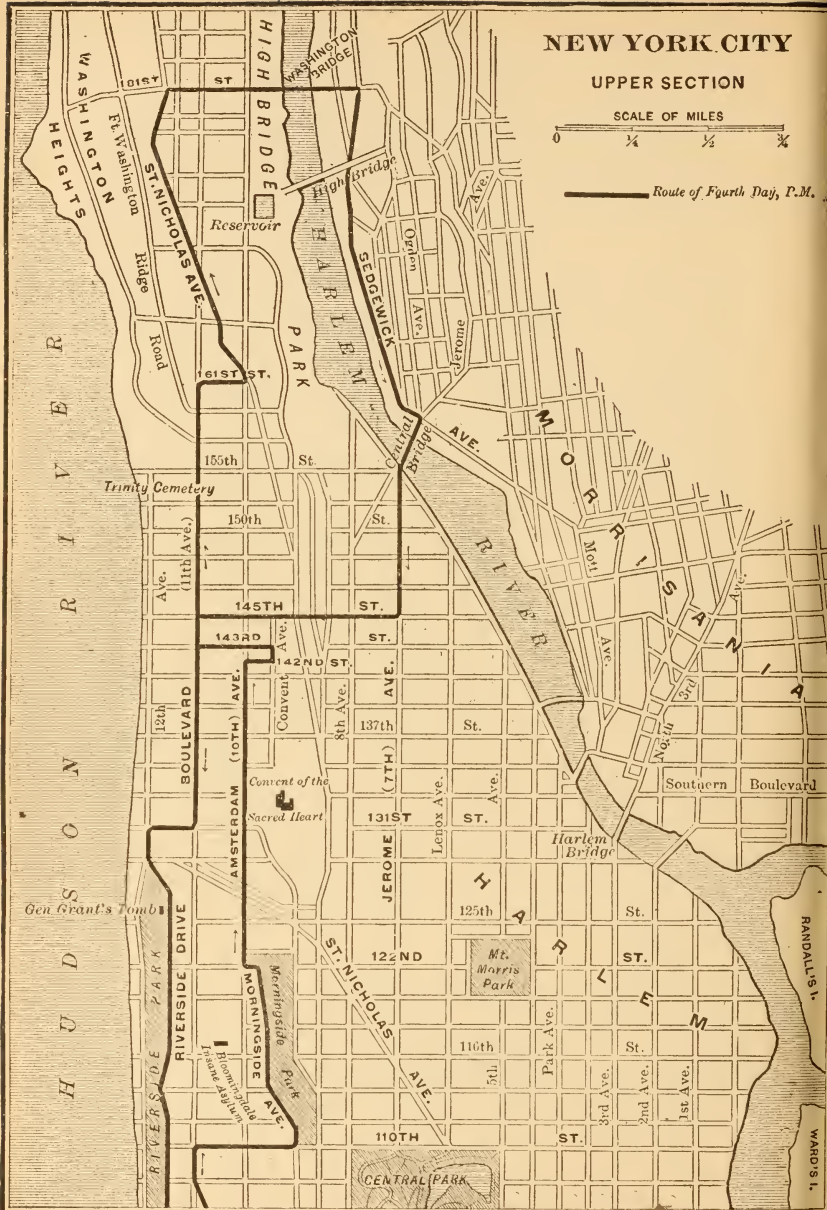
NEW YORK CITY

UPPER SECTION

SCALE OF MILES



Route of Fourth Day, P.M.



The total valuation of this property is \$400,000. This, in the old days, was the starting point of the Boston Road.

PARK ROW.—From the *Staats Zeitung* Building to Chatham Square, Park Row, formerly called Chatham Street, has long been inhabited by Jews, who deal in cheap clothing. The Newsboys' Lodging-House is east of Park Row, in the first street that crosses it. From one room in a private house in this vicinity the first post-office distributed mail to the city. At the right, in Madison Street, near Pearl Street, the first public school opened in 1805, with forty pupils, De Witt Clinton and the Society of Friends having been instrumental in projecting a work which is now expanded until it comprises over three hundred schools and a free college, under a municipal Board of Education. There are four evening high schools, fifteen evening schools for males and eleven for females. At the northwestern corner of Park Row and Baxter Street the famous Tea-water pump was situated—a remarkable spring from which fourteen thousand and three hundred gallons of pure water were daily drawn and sold about town for one penny a gallon. Refer to your several maps, and note how you reach Chatham Square. The route of

each day is distinctly marked out, the line of travel for each day being indicated by heavy, light, or dotted lines, as you will discover by turning to the different sections.

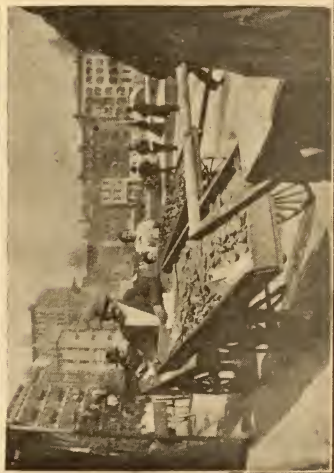
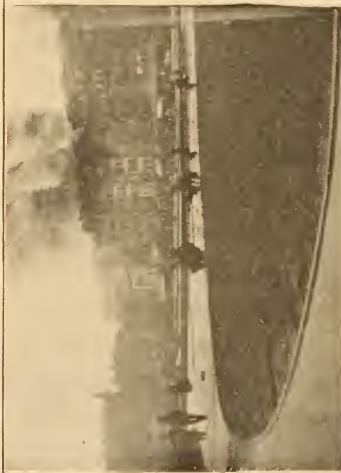
CHATHAM SQUARE, which is but two blocks from Baxter Street, was formerly the burial-ground of the Jews. Just beyond were the British intrenchments, in which dead bodies of American prisoners were indiscriminately thrown without rights of sepulture.

THE FIVE POINTS.—At the west, Worth Street leads by Mulberry and Baxter streets, where are teeming masses of the lowest grades of humanity. Baxter Street was once the Mecca for cheap clothes. Friday is the great bargain day for these small shops, and certainly it will pay one to walk through and get a bird's-eye view of the "East Side." The junction which is formed by Baxter with other streets is called "The Five Points"—a locality long celebrated for the criminal character of its population, but now reclaimed, through the efforts of devoted missionaries, until its dangerous elements have nearly disappeared. Italians, Chinese, beggars, boot-blacks, opium peddlers, etc., live in the vicinity now, but criminals are rare. An old brewery, which once sheltered the very worst

characters and was associated with the most appalling crimes, is no more, and the low dens that are still to be found in the narrow streets near by will be rapidly obliterated by the business houses that are continually encroaching. A visit to at least one of the missions should not be omitted.

THE FIVE POINTS "HOUSE OF INDUSTRY," founded in 1850, has since that time received over thirty thousand inmates and furnished instruction to fifty thousand children. *Gamins* from the neighborhood, as well as those children who reside in the building, are carefully trained in common-school branches, special attention being given to the study of the physiological effects of alcohol. A daily bath also exercises its salutary influence upon the pupils. A children's song-service, composed of classical selections astonishingly well rendered—and demonstrating the practicability of utilizing the best music as a means of refining the ignorant—is held Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock, after which visitors are permitted to inspect the building. The officers of the institution, who keep themselves informed concerning the welfare of the children that have been under their care, assert that so far only two have been known to lead

MULBERRY BEND.



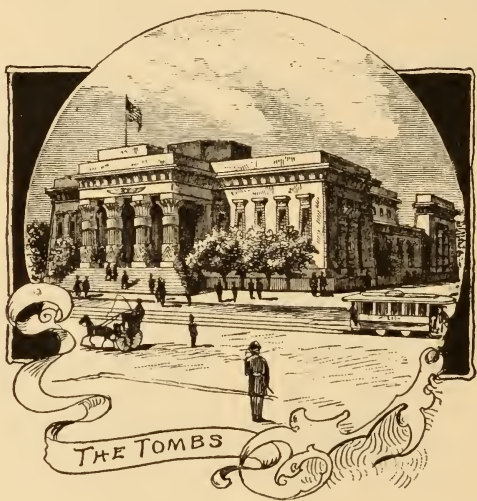
criminal lives. Women also are sheltered here, and employment is found for them.

“The Five Points Mission” is opposite, and in the small space between is a band-stand, where open-air evening concerts are given to audiences composed of tramps of both sexes, whose faces expose their hardened characters, making the name of the place, “Paradise Park,” an awful misnomer.

THE TOMBS.—In Centre Street, one block toward the west, stands an imposing granite pile, ominously called “The Tombs,” and used as the city prison. This edifice, which covers an entire block, was erected in 1838 on ground made by filling Collect Pond. Although the foundations of the building were laid much deeper than usual, the walls settled, and appeared to be in peril, but as they have stood for over half a century, they are now considered safe. The site chosen was unfortunate, because the hollow ground does not show to advantage the really fine building. It is said to be the purest specimen of Egyptian architecture out of Egypt. The necessarily damp and unwholesome condition of the soil renders the place a very poor one for the confinement of human beings. To further add to the pestilential con-

dition of this swamp-land, some tanners, who previously occupied the locality, left their vats open when they removed their tanneries, and for a long time these plague-spots remained.

The portico is supported by massive and sombre pillars. The Police Court may be visited



without permits from 9.30 o'clock until 4. The prison entrance is in Franklin Street. Here criminals wait to be tried, and convicts were executed. Permits are required, in order to visit the dark and gloomy cells, between the hours of 11 o'clock and 2. These may be se-

cured from the Commissioners of Public Charities, at their bureau, corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The new building for the accommodation of the criminal courts is at the north of the prison.

MOTT STREET.—Returning to Chatham Square by Worth Street, a few moments should be devoted to Mott Street, which swarms with representatives of the Chinese nation, usually very well-behaved persons. The Joss houses are easily discoverable, because of their oriental decorations, but they are not open to the public. The exclusively foreign aspect of the place inspires one with the feeling of the child who, when taken to visit the panorama of Gettysburg, asked, “Why, where is New York?”

THE BOWERY.—From Chatham Square the uptown train on the elevated road passes through a street which bears a unique reputation. “The Bowery,” from beginning to end, is a queer conglomeration of cheap stores, concert-saloons, variety theatres, and dime museums, while vendors of all sorts of small wares impede the sidewalks. The character of this locality has also changed with time. The “Bowery Boy,” who terrorized the police, and made his face good for an entrance-fee to the theatre, has disappeared;

and even the "young fellow" of the period finds his paste diamonds too little appreciated by the Germans, who are rapidly taking possession of his old "stamping-ground." The name of this street was derived from the fact that it was originally a lane passing by Dutch farms, or "booweries." It would be a good plan to board one of the cars that will take you up the Bowery.

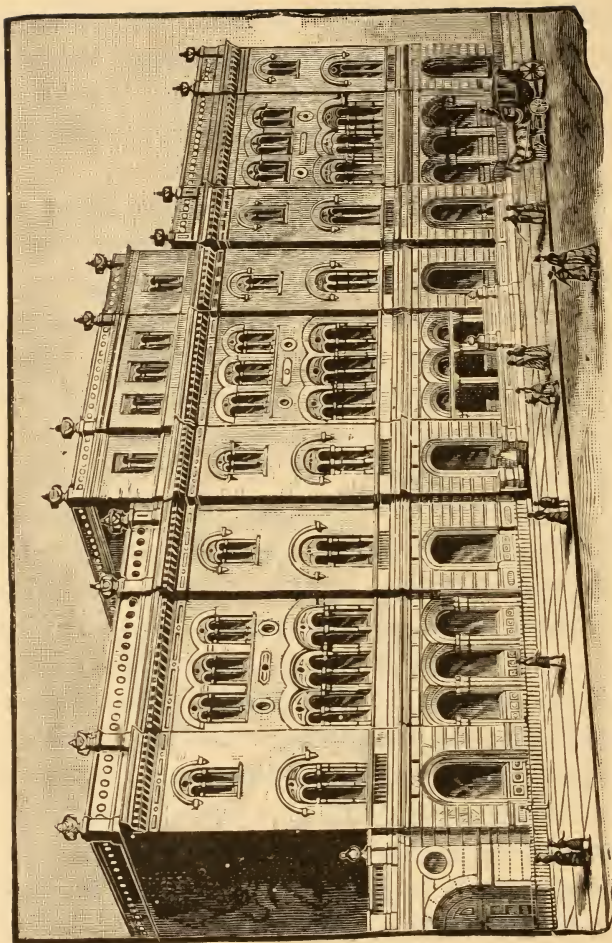
THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE (now called THE THALIA), replete with traditions of the American stage, still stands below Canal Street, just a little above Chatham Square. Malibran, Hackett, Forrest, the elder Booth, Charlotte Cushman, and many other great stars, have made this place luminous with their presence. Since their day the rougher class has made it a home for heterogeneous melodrama.

Three savings banks in this street have greatly aided to promote frugal habits among residents of the vicinity. A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is also located here. The shopping centre for country people, and the smaller trades-people, is east, in Grand Street, two blocks further north, where goods are much cheaper than in the fashionable quarter. A totally different aspect characterizes this lo-

cality from that which appears about the up-town stores. If you have been riding in a surface-car up the Bowery, it will be advisable to again become a pedestrian at East Third Street, in order to visit the libraries.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, which extends at right angles with East Third, or Great Jones Street, one block west of the Bowery, is a quarter in which the antiquated style of the old residences gives them an air of great respectability. It is now mostly appropriated by publishing houses, religious newspapers, and restaurants.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY BUILDING, at the east side of the street, covering the site of the old Vauxhall Garden, is of brown-stone and brick, Romanesque in design, and in pattern similar to the royal palaces of Florence. This building was erected in 1853—according to the will of John Jacob Astor—who left four hundred thousand dollars for this purpose; and appointed the most able scholars, with Washington Irving as their president, to act as trustees. There are nearly four hundred thousand books on the shelves, mainly books of reference, and the fact that annually there are about sixty thousand persons who seek exact knowledge in this classic library, demonstrates the intelligence of the age.



THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

There is still capacity for about two hundred thousand volumes. In the collection are records of the effective work of the United States Sanitary Commission during the war, rare Greek and Latin manuscripts, an illuminated manuscript volume of chants used at the coronation of French kings, and some black-letter tomes that include a copy of the first printed Bible, and a fair amount of Shakesperiana. These will be shown on application. The library is open from 9 o'clock to 6, and is accessible to any person by simply registering name and address. Since the original endowment, William B. Astor has contributed five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Jacob Astor—the grandson of the founder—three hundred thousand dollars.

The Astor Library, in connection with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust, has been consolidated into the New York Public Library, with an annual income of over \$160,000. The Astor and Lenox Libraries, occupying somewhat the same field, were, to a certain extent, duplicating their work. On May 23, 1895, a formal agreement was executed, pursuant to the enabling acts, whereby a consolidated corporation was formed under the name of the New

York Public Library—Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. The American Bible Society now deposits its collection of Bibles and Bible manuscripts with this corporation. This is an acquisition of peculiar importance, because of the fact that the Lenox collection of Bibles was already one of the finest in the world, and the addition of books and manuscripts belonging to the Bible Society will serve to bring it up to a still higher degree of perfection. (*See Lenox Library.*)

On its departure for Washington, in 1861, the Seventh Regiment National Guard formed in line along this street, in front of the Library, amid great excitement and a profuse display of banners and bunting. This corps was composed of the youth and flower of the city.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Astor Place, which diagonally crosses Lafayette Place at the north, is a quarter mostly occupied by publishing houses. A new Clinton Hall stands at the triangle formed by the junction of Astor Place and Eighth Street, the old one which stood on the same site was recently pulled down because it was too small to accommodate the Mercantile Library, for which it had long been a home. This library, founded in 1821 for merchants'

clerks, occupied a hall (called Clinton Hall because De Witt Clinton presented the first book) at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. Columbia College granted two free scholarships to the organization, and members secured many privileges in the way of lecture courses and class instruction. Nothing is more interesting than a history of the institutions founded in this city during the first half-century of our Republic, at which time the energy and insight of a few public-spirited men—among whom none were more conspicuous than De Witt Clinton—laid the foundation for broad and far-reaching educational systems that are proving of incalculable benefit to the whole nation. The library was moved to its present site in 1854. Two hundred thousand volumes, besides newspapers and periodicals, occupy its shelves, and new books are constantly being purchased. Branch libraries are at No. 62 Liberty Street, and at No. 431 Fifth Avenue. The charges for yearly membership are four dollars for clerks and five dollars for other persons.

The Clinton Hall, which has been recently demolished, was originally the Astor Place Opera House, where, in 1849, the Forrest-Macready riot occurred—an outbreak which was

occasioned by the unpopularity of Macready, who was supposed to have prejudiced English opinion against Forrest, the American favorite.

A bronze statue of Samuel S. Cox stands in the triangular space east of Clinton Hall. It was executed by Miss Louise Lawson, and erected by the letter-carriers of the United States in 1891.

Cross over to Broadway and Eleventh Street to the St. Denis Hotel, where a delightful luncheon may be obtained at moderate prices. At 2 o'clock you are due at Cooper Union, a few blocks away, at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, Seventh Street and the Bowery.

CHAPTER IV.

SECOND AFTERNOON.

COOPER UNION.—The massive brown-stone building at the right, the old portion of which is classic, and the additions of which are Gothic in design, is a monument of far-sighted philanthropy, built in 1857 by the late Peter Cooper, at a cost of six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and endowed by him with three hundred thousand dollars for the support of the library, free reading-room, and schools of art and science. The library, which is open between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 10 o'clock p.m. on week-days, and on Sundays, from October to May, from 12 o'clock to 9 o'clock, contains a complete set of Patent-Office reports, about twenty thousand books, and the periodicals and newspapers of the day. An average of seventeen hundred persons daily patronize the reading-room, and the annual attendance at the evening schools is thirty-five hundred. Free popular lectures are given Saturday evenings. A special art school



COOPER UNION.

is provided for women, during the day, as well as classes in telegraphy, phonography and typewriting. The large hall of this establishment, which is used for mass-meetings, has been identified with almost every public movement since the erection of the building. Its walls have echoed to the clarion voices of Garrison, Beecher, Phillips, Sumner, Anna Dickinson, Lucretia Mott, and Abraham Lincoln—on the occasion of his presidential campaign against Douglas, the “Little Giant of Illinois.”

THE BIBLE HOUSE, just north of Cooper Union, contains the offices of the American Bible Society, an organization whose presses have printed the Bible in eighty languages.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY is over Tompkins Market, east of Cooper Union. The mention of this regiment still recalls to many minds one of the most harrowing sights of the Civil War, when, after the battle of Bull Run, only three hundred members returned from that wholesale massacre. The distress of the women who discovered that their loved ones were missing, is spoken of as a scene affecting in the extreme.

TOMPKINS SQUARE.—From this point St. Mark's Place, or East Eighth Street, leads to a pretty

park which invites occupants of the tenement houses nearby, to enjoy the fresh air. Whatever may be the short comings of our municipal government, no complaint can be made with regard to the floral display, for beautiful little patches of color, arranged with really artistic skill, adorn the public grounds in all parts of the city. In the park just mentioned, a fine fountain and ample pond sustain such rare water-exotics as the lotus of Egypt and India, the Egyptian papyrus, South American pond-lilies, and many other varieties of water plants, all of which are catalogued on a sign-board. A band-stand, confectionary - booths, and plenty of benches, further indicate the comfort given to the tired working people on summer evenings.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, which faces the Park at the Eighth Street corner, is an institution in which the Kitchen Garden System (little girls cooking and arranging tables to a song accompaniment) is in practical operation. Miss Emily Huntington is the founder of the system.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—From Cooper Union, Stuyvesant Street leads the traveller past a quaint church edifice which was erected in 1793 by Trinity Corporation, the ground and four

thousand dollars in money having been a gift from a great-grandson of Peter Stuyvesant. The remains of the Dutch governor are interred in a vault within the church. The original tablet on the outside of the eastern wall indicates his place of sepulture.

A graveyard surrounds St. Mark's, in which only flat stones indicate the resting-places of the dead. From this spot the remains of A. T. Stewart were stolen.

SECOND AVENUE.—The broad thoroughfare which cuts off Stuyvesant Street at this point is a portion of Second Avenue that was another fashionable quarter of the olden time, but is now largely occupied by medical and benevolent institutions.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, at the southeastern corner of Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, is the receptacle of a large and valuable collection of historical curiosities. This society was organized in 1804 by prominent citizens "For the collecting and preserving of whatever might relate to the natural, civil and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and the great and sovereign State of New York in particular." Material with which to form a "Museum of American Antiq-

uities " was so rapidly secured as to necessitate several removals, until the present building was erected with accommodations so spacious that the society enlarged the scope of its work, and purchased valuable collections of foreign art, literature and antiquity. These are now so numerous as to render the present building inadequate for their accommodation, and it is discreditable to the city that so many old treasures should be hidden from the public for want of space, of cases to protect, custodians to exhibit, or catalogues to assist the investigator. The museum contains a large collection of rare pamphlets and manuscripts relating to American history, newspapers, maps, autograph letters, coins, medals, a library of over two thousand volumes, the original portraits of fourteen Inca monarchs, with their names and the order of their succession, and some portraits of celebrated Indian chiefs. The original water-color pictures made by Audubon for his work on natural history are here ; also the efforts of the early American artists, West, Allston, Stuart, Peale, Jarvis, Cole and others ; and some specimens from the old masters, Raphael, Van Dyke, Titian, Rembrandt, Del Sarto, Paul Veronese, and Murillo. The Egyptian collection contains

a fac-simile of the Rosetta Stone, mummies of the sacred bulls, with portions of the chariot and rope-harness found buried with them in the tombs at Dashour ; vases, agricultural and sacrificial implements, and a great number of other equally interesting relics from that ancient civilization. There are, besides, some specimens of the sculpture of ancient Nineveh, as well as several pieces of modern times.

The society includes over two thousand members, through whose courtesy alone admittance to the building is obtained. The site for a new building consists of ten city lots at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. The land was purchased at a cost of \$286,500, and the new building will probably cost \$1,000,000 more.

STUYVESANT SQUARE, through which Second Avenue passes on its way northward, is one of the most attractive of our city parks, the land for which was deeded to the " Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York " (this was our legal title) by Peter G. Stuyvesant in 1836. The donor intended that the park should be called Holland Square, but its title was changed by request of the recipients. As, according to the terms of the deed, business houses

are not permitted to encroach upon this locality, it still remains a desirable down-town place of residence. These grounds once formed the northern portion of the Stuyvesant farm, which extended southward to Third Street, and from Third Avenue eastward to the river. On a spot within this farm, now identified by a plate at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, there flourished, for nearly two hundred years, a pear tree which was brought from Holland by the original Peter Stuyvesant, and planted by him to preserve the memory of his name.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AND SEMINARY are at the west of Stuyvesant Square. The Quakers, who suffered much persecution at the hands of Dutch governors, as well as from Puritan authorities, could not firmly establish themselves in this city until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when they erected their first meeting-house near Maiden Lane. Since that time they have successively put up a number of buildings, but at present those just referred to, belonging to the Hicksite branch, and one other, belonging to the orthodox sect, are the only meeting-houses that remain standing. Through all the vicissitudes of the city's growth, the

Quaker element has ever been bold, peaceful, prudent and practical, and our present prosperity owes much to their discreet activity.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH (Episcopalian), at the Sixteenth Street corner, is in its architectural style a transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic. This church was originally one of three chapels belonging to Trinity Corporation, but it became a distinct charge in 1811. Its first edifice was erected in 1752, on ground near Beekman Street, called "Chapel Hill." The present structure was built in 1849. For many years this parish was presided over by the celebrated Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, whose remarkable insight and energy organized a work which is now ably continued and enlarged by the present rector, Dr. W. S. Rainsford. The building at the rear is a sort of church club-house, where members have the advantages of reception and class rooms and a fine gymnasium. St. George's parish building was erected as a memorial of the mother and father-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, and it adjoins the church.

Sixteenth Street extends westward from Saint George's to Irving Place, and Irving Place leads southward to East Fourteenth Street.

A picturesque little theatre, called the Irving

Place Theatre, formerly Irving Hall, at the corner of Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, is appropriated to German plays.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at the Fourteenth Street corner, was built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1866. Although the exterior of this building is very plain, the interior is renowned for its perfect appointments. Italian opera long found a home here, during which time its walls echoed to the world's perfect voices. Great dramatic stars, among them Rachel, Ristori, Booth, Salvini and Janauschek, have also appeared upon its stage. Until the erection of the Metropolitan Opera House, the Academy was the popular place for balls and public meetings, but it is now entirely used for dramatic presentations.

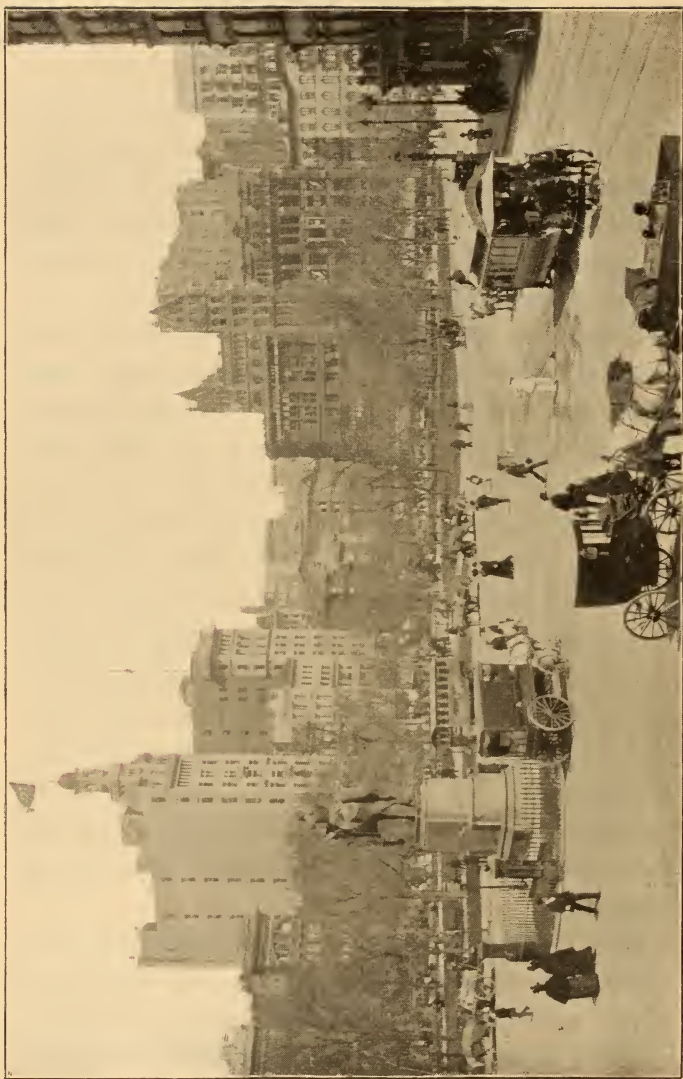
TAMMANY HALL, which is situated east of the Academy in Fourteenth Street, is headquarters for the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order—an organization founded in 1789 for the purpose of perpetuating a true love of country. At first a national society, based upon general principles of patriotism and benevolence, it became partisan when the administration proclaimed neutrality during the French Revolution, though the Tammany Hall Political Organization is to this day maintained as separate from the Colum-

bian Order, presided over by the Grand Sachem, which owns the building. It was this order which inaugurated the perpetual commemoration of Washington's birthday. The first Tammany Hall, or "Wigwam," stood on the site now occupied by the *Sun* Building. The present structure was built in 1867.

STEINWAY HALL, once made classical by the best concert music, but now converted into piano warerooms, was in the Steinway Building, at the west of the Academy, in Fourteenth Street.

UNION SQUARE.—A few steps westward and an open park is reached, which affords a breathing space to the public in the very heart of the city. Business has so engrossed this locality that but few of the old residences remain. A flag-stone in the sidewalk at the east side, upon the surface of which is cut, "Union Square, founded in 1832," locates the former home of the person who was most active in securing the early improvements for this place, Mr. Samuel Ruggles.

THE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS, which occupies the southeastern corner of Sixteenth Street and Union Square, represents a new departure in educational lines, its object being to



UNION SQUARE.

found a School of Economics that shall be distinctly American.

A business college forms a part of the institution, and free lectures on themes of popular interest are delivered Wednesday evenings.

THE BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON, of heroic size, which stands near Fourteenth Street, was the first public work of art ever set up out-of-doors in this city. It was erected in 1856 by enterprising merchants. H. K. Brown was the sculptor.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING OF 1861, called in response to Lincoln's appeal for troops "to sustain the Federal Government in the present crisis," was held under this fac-simile of the benign face of our first President.

The park contains about three and one-half acres of ground that are kept in excellent order. The fountain pond is filled with exotics similar to those already observed in other parks, and bordered with brilliant foliage plants. From the balcony of the cottage north of the fountain, officials review the parades that frequently take place on the Seventeenth Street Plaza, banners and a row of gas-jets making the place brilliant on special occasions. A drinking fountain stands at the western edge. The bronze statue of Lin-

coln, erected by popular subscription shortly after his assassination, and modeled by H. K. Brown, is at the southwestern corner. A statue of Lafayette, facing toward the south, was modeled by Bartholdi, and erected in 1876 by French residents, in token of gratitude for American sympathy during the Franco-Prussian war.

Union Square Theatre faces the park at the Fourteenth Street side. The pavement in front of this theatre is popularly known as the "Slave Market" and "Rialto," from the fact that actors make this their lounging place while waiting for engagements.

WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, which may well be called "Vanity Fair," is the great shopping centre of New York, as the perpetual crowd, the bargain announcements in the shop windows, and the street venders of every description of goods, from choice roses to stove-blackening, will testify.

As one passes through this street west to Sixth Avenue, there will be found the Butterick Publishing Company, fashion publishers, manufacturers of the Butterick patterns, so widely known throughout the United States; the large dry-goods houses of Arthur H. Hearn, R. H. Macy &

Co., and the millinery establishment of Rothschild. On Fourteenth Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues is the old Van Buren Mansion and the celebrated tree in front of it. Passing up Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth Street will be found some of the largest retail dry-goods stores in the city—B. Altman & Co., Siegel-Cooper Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, O'Neill and Ehrich Brothers.

THE SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS are in Fourteenth Street, west of Sixth Avenue.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL, which now occupies a building in Fifteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was chartered by George III. in 1771, and was the second organization of its kind in this city. The original structure, in Duane Street, was destroyed by fire before patients could be admitted, and having been rebuilt, was occupied by American and British soldiers until the close of the war; so that it was 1791 before the real work of the institution could begin. Since that time, however, the hospital has been almost unrivaled as a School of Medicine and Surgery. The present building, which is modern French Renaissance in design, was opened in 1887 with perfect appointments, the upper story having been converted into a glass-

roofed hall where patients may have the advantage of a sun-bath. The first hospital on the Island, established by the Dutch near the old fort, was demolished by the British.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, in Fifteenth Street between Fifth Avenue and Union Square, was founded in 1870 for the purpose of assisting young women who are dependent on their own exertions. Classes are instructed in sewing, book-keeping, etc.; and an employment bureau assists women to find positions. The system also includes a circulating library and reading-room, supplied with current periodicals; a gymnasium, a board directory, an exchange for women's work, concerts, lectures, and Sunday Bible instruction. An addition, called the Margaret Louisa Home, which accommodates working women with lodging and board, is in Sixteenth Street. The building was the gift of Mrs. E. F. Shepard; the Association is supported by voluntary contributions.

No. 36 West Sixteenth Street is the church of St. Francis Xavier. Patrick C. Keely was the architect. Adjoining this church is the St. Francis Xavier College. It was opened in 1850, is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, and numbers five hundred students, coming from all parts of

Greater New York. The annual fees of the students support the Institution. The library contains 20,000 volumes. Women were admitted in 1893 on the same terms as men—\$62 per annum—but they cannot take degrees.

TIFFANY'S.—The great building at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Union Square, is the far-famed jewelry store of Tiffany & Company, an establishment which stands alone in the world because it is so great of its kind.

The square and particularly solid appearing structure next to Tiffany's is known as the Spingler Building.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, is one of the largest and most popular bookstores in New York city.

The Decker Building is the beautiful white structure above Brentano's. No. 31 Union Square, north, which for a time was the tallest building in the square, is known as the Jackson Building.

If the time of the itinerary has been strictly followed, it will now be 4 o'clock or later. Of course, time has not been allotted for visiting the stores mentioned on Sixth Avenue ; but the walk has been long, and necessarily one will feel the need of refreshments. Having partaken of

luncheon in some of the most elaborate cafés in the city, it will be an interesting contrast to visit the Dairy Kitchen or Columbia, No. 48 Union Square, south, where a cup of most delicious coffee or glass of milk can be obtained with the attraction of good music. If one wishes a more extensive meal, it can be secured here as well.



UNION SQUARE, WEST (DEADMAN'S CURVE).

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD MORNING.

NINE o'clock in the morning of the third day's outing will find the party that follows the itinerary in Union Square.

FROM UNION SQUARE TO TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Broadway is occupied by large retail dry-goods houses, and carpet and jewelry establishments, as well as by florists, caterers, dealers in ceramics, etc.

Fifth Avenue, between Tenth and Twenty-third streets, and vicinity, forms a centre for publishing houses. In this section will be found D. Appleton & Co., Macmillan & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., Scribner's, Baker, Taylor & Co., The Morse Company, and many others. Many of the large piano companies have their warerooms in this section. Here are also situated some of the finest office buildings in the city—the Constable Building, the Presbyterian Building, and the Mohawk.

“CHOOSING THE BRIDE,” by Makoffsky.—This

elaborate painting, which is a companion piece to the "Russian Wedding Feast," is exhibited in Schumann's up-town jewelry store, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, and is well worth a visit.

THE RESIDENCE BUILT FOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN is in Gramercy Park, two blocks east of Broadway, at Nos. 14 and 15 East Twentieth Street. The stone carvings on the exterior of this edifice are of great artistic excellence, the entire façade being enriched with divisional bands of beautifully sculptured foliage, and bas-relief figures cut in sunken disks, while the delicately chiseled heads of Shakespeare, Milton, Franklin, Goethe, and Dante appear on a panel near the eastern entrance.

THE PLAYERS' CLUB-HOUSE, at No. 16 East Twentieth Street, is a gift to actors from the founder and president of the club, Edwin Booth. The building contains the libraries of Mr. Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and also the play bills collected by Augustin Daly. A general rendezvous of players takes place in these apartments every Saturday night.

GRAMERCY PARK is open to residents in the immediate neighborhood only. Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field, John Bigelow, and other

well-known persons occupied houses in this attractive locality.

Lexington Avenue, which extends northward from Gramercy Park, contains the former home of Peter Cooper. The residence of the philanthropist was at No. 9.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK stands at the southeastern corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Each year nearly one thousand young men receive tuition in a classical, scientific, or mechanical course. A post-graduate course in engineering occupies two additional years. The college contains a fine library, a cabinet of natural history, and apparatus for the use of the scientific department. The institution is maintained at an annual cost to the city of about \$153,000.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES are at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. This hospital was founded in 1826, and is under the control of the city government; but the college, an independent institution, was not organized until 1861.

Looking down Fourth Avenue from Twenty-third Street, some important buildings can be seen. There is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the United Charities Build-

ing, corner of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue ; the Church Mission House on Twenty-first Street.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The beautiful structure of artistically blended gray and white marble and blue stone, standing at



THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

the northwestern corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, is in part a copy of the Palace of the Doges in Venice, its architectural design being the Italian Gothic. The vestibuled floor is of variegated marbles, and a massive marble stairway leads to the galleries above.

Here every spring and autumn, an exhibition of new paintings takes place, and prizes are awarded. Other organizations sometimes rent these galleries for the display of their art work. The American Water Color Society holds an annual exhibition during the month of January. Free art schools and lecture-rooms, open to both sexes from October until June of every year, occupy the first and second floors of the building.

The inception of the Academy, now the foremost art institution in the country, was due to Professor S. B. Morse, who was himself an artist of no mean ability. About the year 1815 he founded a society of artists of which he became president, and before which he delivered the first course of lectures on the fine arts ever given in this part of the world. Although this organization thrived, its existence was nomadic until 1863, when the present building was erected, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

The members of the institution consist of academicians (N. A.), and associates (A. N. A.), who acquire either rank of professional distinction by merit. The new site for the Academy consists of an entire block, fronting on Amster-

dam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The plot contains sixteen city lots, and has a frontage in Amsterdam Avenue of 171.10 feet, and in each of the streets of 200 feet. The land was bought from John D. Crimmins, Simon Bernheimer and the estate of Isaac Bernheimer at \$245,000. The Academy received \$605,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for its present site and building at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Some of this money has already been expended by the Academy for various purposes. After the new site is paid for, the Academy will have left about \$275,000 as an available building fund. The site is opposite that on which the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to be erected, and is near the handsome new buildings of St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia University.

There are now eighty-eight members of the Academy, 100 being the limit. Heretofore, academicians could be elected only at the annual meetings in March. A by-law recently passed allows their election at quarterly meetings.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING is opposite the Academy, at the southwestern corner of Twenty-third Street and

Fourth Avenue. This structure, which is French Renaissance in design, contains a reception and reading room ; a concert hall, seating four thousand, a lecture-room, library, gymnasium, and bowling-alley ; besides parlors, class-rooms and baths. The building is open every day in the year, including holidays, and many opportunities for instruction and entertainment are afforded the members.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The beautiful galleries of this institution, at No. 6 East Twenty-third Street, are usually occupied with interesting collections of paintings. The association holds two exhibitions yearly, at which prizes valued at two thousand dollars are awarded for the best paintings, while gold medals worth \$100 are bestowed for works of secondary merit. On Twenty-third Street toward Sixth Avenue will be found some of the large dry-goods stores of the city—Le Boutilliers, Stern Brothers and McCreery's, and the publishing houses of G. P. Putnam's Sons and E. P. Dutton. The main railroad offices, messenger and telegraph offices are in this vicinity.

MADISON SQUARE, which is bounded at the south and north by Twenty-third and Twenty-

sixth streets, and at the east and west by Madison Avenue and the intersection of Broadway with Fifth Avenue, contains about six acres of ground, made beautiful with shade trees, flowers, and a fountain.

Until the year 1847 this part of the Island was rather unsightly, and previous to the time of its improvement was occupied only by Corporal Thompson's little yellow tavern, and an old arsenal which was utilized as a house of refuge. At present this park is the centre of a world of fashion and amusement. The Madison Avenue side is occupied by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building—an example of the Italian Renaissance style—the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and the building which formerly belonged to the Jockey Club and later to the Union League, but is now the home of the University Club. In this organization, membership is restricted to men who have graduated from some college, university, or professional school, from the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst is the rector of the Presbyterian Church. His house is at No. 133 East Thirty-fifth Street.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The most conspicuous building in this vicinity is situated in Madison Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Its ornate style attracts immediate attention. The architectural design, partly Moorish and partly Spanish Renaissance, is novel to us, and the arrangement of electric lights, fantastically grouped about the minaret, domes and tower, until they terminate in a brilliant crescent under the feet of the bronze Diana at the apex, is an exceedingly pleasant vision. It suggests unlimited delights for summer evenings in the garden on the roof. The auditorium has a seating capacity of fifteen thousand. Boxes and galleries surround its walls, and tables as well as chairs are placed on the main floor for the benefit of those who desire refreshment during the performances. Concerts, spectacular displays, horse, bench, and flower shows, that require spacious accommodations, usually form the attractions at this place. The northern portion of the building contains a small theatre and a beautiful concert hall.

The old Madison Square Garden, which formerly occupied this site, was known as Gilmore's Garden; earlier, it was Barnum's Hippodrome, and for many years before that time it



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

was a passenger station of the Harlem Railway. Madison Avenue extends northward from this point to Harlem.

THE MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, which stands at the northwestern corner of Madison Square, is much admired. It was erected by the Farragut Memorial Association, and the statue was made by Augustus St. Gaudens.

THE WORTH MONUMENT, at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, is the most prominent object in Madison Square. It is a granite obelisk, erected by the corporation of the city in memory of Major-General Worth, who first achieved distinction at Chippewa, under General Scott in 1841, and afterward participated in the war with Florida Indians—1840 to 1842—and in the Mexican struggle of 1846 to 1848. The name of Anthony Street was changed to Worth Street in honor of this soldier.

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, by Randolph Rogers, which is placed at the southwestern corner of the park, represents that statesman in a sitting posture, surrounded by huge tomes. It was unveiled in 1876. The statue of Roscoe Conkling is also in this square.

The white marble building at the northwestern corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-



FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL AND MADISON SQUARE.

third Street is the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which, at the time of its completion in 1859, caused the residents of the city to wonder how so costly an edifice could obtain sufficient patronage at what was then such a remote locality.

Delmonico's is on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

CHAPTER VI.

THE THIRD AFTERNOON.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—After lunch at Delmonico's, cross Madison Square to Broadway.

West of Madison Square, Twenty-third Street for one or two blocks is a modified reproduction of Fourteenth Street, although it is somewhat less democratic in character. Looking down Broadway from Twenty-third Street can be seen the dry-goods stores of Lord & Taylor, on the corner of Twentieth, and Arnold, Constable & Co. on the corner of Nineteenth Street; directly opposite can be seen the Goelet House. This is an old-time building which until the present date has withstood all offers of progress, but is now for sale and will soon be torn down. Vantine's is below Nineteenth Street, and Huyler's candy store is still further down.

The business building at the southeastern corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue was formerly Edwin Booth's elegant theatre, built and made famous by Booth himself.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE, which is headquarters

for the Masonic order throughout the State, occupies the northeastern corner of the same thoroughfares. This building was erected in 1867. For several blocks north and south from this point, Sixth Avenue vies in importance with Broadway as a retail business street.

EDEN MUSEE.—This attractive museum is situated on the northern side of Twenty-third Street between Sixth Avenue and Madison Square. The exhibition consists mainly of life-like wax figures of noted persons grouped in historical tableaux. Musical performances are given.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—This is a beautiful little house, just west of Madison Square, in Twenty-fourth Street. The decorations are exceedingly artistic. The drop-curtain is a marvel of embroidery, worked by the skilled hands of the Associated Artists. A novel feature of this house is its double stage, one part of which can be lifted and arranged while the performance is being conducted upon the other. The orchestra occupies a gallery above the stage.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE, corner Twenty-fifth Street.—Many beautiful examples of decorative art are displayed in this hotel and adjoining Café where ladies visit, even without the attend-

ance of gentlemen, during any hour of the day. Some of the works of art, worthy of attention, are : "Nymphs and Satyr," by William Bouguereau, which is considered by the eminent artist himself to be one of his most important works ; "Narcissus," by Correggio ; "A Piece of Gobelins Tapestry," made for Napoleon III., representing the port of Marseilles ; and a "Piece of Flemish Tapestry," taken from Constantinople during the Russo-Turkish War, representing a scene at the wedding feast of Queen Hester.

KNOEDLER'S ART GALLERY, (successors to Goupil & Co.), No. 355 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth Street, always contains a choice assortment of paintings. The other standard galleries are: Wunderlich's, No. 868 Broadway; Schaus's, No. 204 Fifth Avenue; Reichard's, No. 226 Fifth Avenue; Avery's, No. 368 Fifth Avenue, and Keppel's, No. 20 East Sixteenth Street.

NORTH BROADWAY.—Several of the most popular theatres occupy prominent positions on Broadway north of Madison Square. Among them may be mentioned Daly's, Wallack's, the Fifth Avenue, etc. The Broadway Tabernacle, a Congregational church, stands at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, where Broadway crosses Sixth Avenue.

At the intersection of Broadway, Thirty-fifth Street and Six Avenue, is a small triangle known as Herald Square. The bronze statue of William E. Dodge, which was erected by the merchants of New York in 1885, stands in this square. The *Herald* Building faces it at the north.



"HERALD" BUILDING.

Now hail a Broadway car—be careful not to get into a Columbus Avenue car—and ride to Fifty-ninth Street and note from the car windows the principal buildings that you pass.

THE CASINO, a Moorish structure at the southeastern corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth

Street, is devoted to the presentation of comic opera. The architectural design of this edifice is an adaptation of the Palace of the Alhambra in Spain, excellently carried out in detail. A lantern-lighted garden on the roof offers a delightful resort for summer evenings.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—The building occupying an entire block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, is an example of a very simple treatment of Italian Renaissance. The auditorium, which is enormous, contains one hundred and twenty-two boxes, each of which is connected with a salon in which refreshments may be served or visits received. Smaller rooms for concerts and lectures are also provided, and are constantly patronized. The building was opened in 1883, under the management of Henry Abbey. Since that time it has been principally devoted to splendid presentations of the German and Italian opera, although great balls and mass-meetings are held here during the season.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE is at Forty-second Street near Eighth Avenue.

THE WORKING-MEN'S SCHOOL.—This institution is situated east of Seventh Avenue (into which the car enters at Forty-third Street), at 109 East Fifty-fourth Street. Educators and philanthro-

pists from all parts of the world visit this place in order to study the methods that have been successfully conducted by the Society for Ethical Culture.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.—The close of the music season of 1890-91, was made memorable by the opening of the edifice at the southeastern corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, an event made possible through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie. This stately structure, a very good example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, has changed the centre of musical life from the vicinity of Union Square to the Central Park region. It is close to the spot at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where Theodore Thomas, in his summer-garden concerts, may be said to have inaugurated his career as a musical conductor.

The building contains a series of halls adapted to every variety of musical assemblage. Main Hall has a seating capacity of about three thousand, and is perfect in its ventilation and acoustic properties. Recital Hall, Chamber Music Hall, and Chapter Room, comprise the other apartments, all of which are provided with the requirements necessary for the purpose indicated

by their names, and are decorated with tasteful elegance.

The Broadway Line proper terminates at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, where the Navarro Flats, called the "Madrid," "Cordova," "Lisbon," and "Granada," are situated. The cost of these sumptuous apartment houses was more than seven millions of dollars. The Boulevard is a continuation of Broadway from this point north.

There are several fine restaurants in this vicinity, and a dinner at one of them will close the day's outing.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FOURTH MORNING.

FOURTH AND MADISON AVENUES.—On the fourth morning at 9 o'clock, the party will take the cars on the east side, corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and with your guide-book open at the following chapter, a most interesting morning will be furnished you.

The upper portion of Fourth Avenue extends northward from Union Square to Thirty-second Street.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH, formerly presided over by the celebrated Dr. Bellows, stands at the southeastern corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The New York Flower Mission receives its supplies in the basement of this building

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—made effective by the herculean efforts of the late Henry Bergh—formerly occupied the building at the Twenty-second Street corner, but is now temporarily

domiciled at No. 10 East Twenty-second Street. The old Boston Post Road turned eastward at this point, passing along the outskirts of Rose Hill Farm, the home of General Gates.

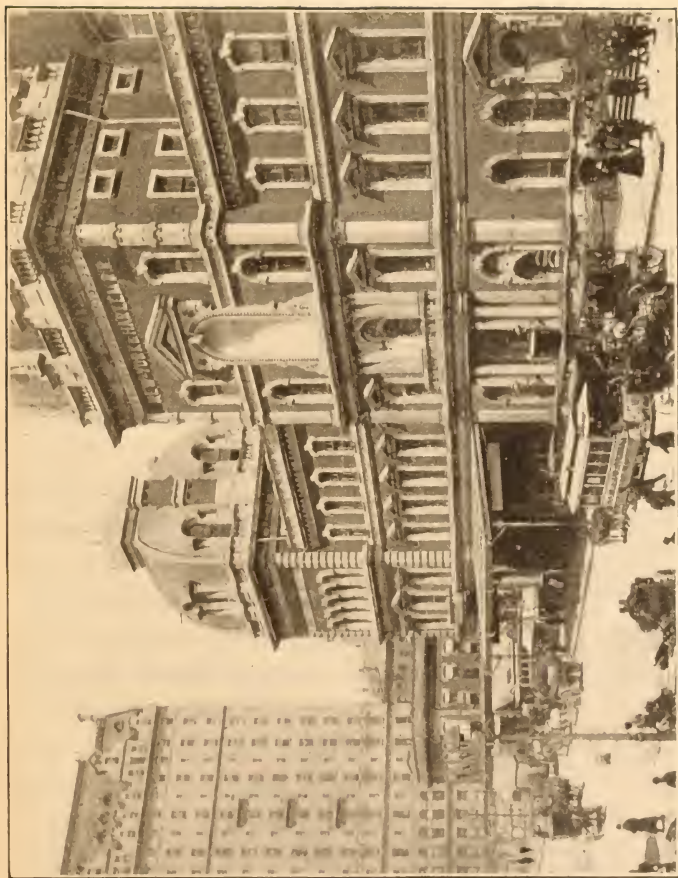
THE LYCEUM THEATRE is directly north of the Academy of Design. This play-house is renowned for the moral character of its presentations. The Fourth Avenue Studio Building is at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street. Besides this, and the one already mentioned in Tenth Street, the other buildings devoted exclusively to artists are : "The Sherwood," in West Fifty-seventh Street near Sixth Avenue ; "The Rembrandt," near Seventh Avenue in West Fifty-seventh Street ; "The Holbein," Nos. 139 to 145 West Fifty-seventh Street ; Nos. 140 to 146, at the opposite side of the same street, and No. 106 West Fifty-fifth Street. There are also a number of studios in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and in the old Manhattan Club Building, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. To some of these studios visitors are admitted at any time, while a special reception day is appointed for others. The janitors can usually tell what studios are open.

MURRAY HILL rises at Thirty-second Street, where the ground is tunneled for the passage

of the horse-cars. Above the tunnel a series of openings, surrounded with flowers, give the street the appropriate name of Park Avenue. At the corner of Thirty-second Street stands a building which was erected by the late A. T. Stewart for a working-women's home. The experiment proved a failure because of the stringent rules, and the structure was converted into a hotel, called "The Park Avenue." Considerable bric-à-brac from the Stewart Mansion now decorates the interior of this building.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, of which the Rev. Robert Collyer is the pastor, with Dr. Minot J. Savage as associate pastor, is at the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This rise of ground once formed the estate of Robert Murray, the "Quaker Merchant of the Revolution," and the father of Lindley Murray, the grammarian. The place was known as "Inclenberg," and became historic through the adroit diplomacy of Mrs. Murray, who, by her hospitality and grace, detained the British officers, Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, while Putnam and his column, guided by Aaron Burr, passed within half a mile of her house, at the time of their retreat to Harlem.

THE GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, facing



GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

the tunnel at Forty-second Street, is the terminus for the New York Central, the New York and New Haven, and the New York and Harlem railways, each of which has offices in the building, as well as passenger rooms. The space for trains is covered with a glass roof, having a single arch of a span of two hundred feet, and an altitude of one hundred and ten feet. The length of the building is six hundred and ninety-five feet. About one hundred and twenty-five trains arrive and depart daily, but confusion or crowding is almost unknown.

The site on which the station stands was once a cornfield belonging to the Murrays, into which the American soldiers plunged in their precipitate retreat from Kip's Bay. On a cross-road at about Forty-third Street, they were met by Washington, who is said to have been extremely severe in his condemnation of their panic.

MADISON AVENUE.—At Forty-fourth Street the horse-car tracks turn into Madison Avenue, whence they extend northward to Harlem. On the corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue may be seen the magnificent hotel building lately erected at a cost of two and a half million dollars, and known as "The Manhattan."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, a good specimen

of the Romanesque style of architecture, stands at the Forty-fourth Street corner.

THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB-HOUSE, at the southeastern corner of Forty-fifth Street, is an attempt at the Romanesque, with Byzantine ornamentation. The grounds for exercise are at Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. They comprise an entire block. The boat-house is on the Harlem River. The club purchased Berrian's Island, in 1890; club-houses, etc., were built in 1893, but were practically abandoned in 1895, when the society reorganized and again took possession of the island, which is comprised of seventy acres in Bowery Bay, Long Island Sound.

THE RAILROAD BRANCH OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION occupies the building at the northeastern corner of Forty-fifth Street. This edifice, which is also Romanesque in design, was a liberal contribution from Cornelius Vanderbilt.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, which once occupied the buildings that cover the entire block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, was incorporated in 1754 as "Kings College," the necessary funds having been obtained from England. Recitations were first heard in the vestry-

room of Trinity Church, but when a grant of land was obtained from the "Church Farm" (in Park Place, near the North River), college buildings were erected and occupied by the students until the outbreak of the Revolution. After the war it became necessary to recreate the institution, as the library was found to be scattered and the buildings demolished. It was therefore reincorporated in 1784 under its present name, and its management was vested in a self-perpetuating body of twenty-four trustees.

Among the many historical personages who acquired their scholastic attainments in this institution appear the names of Robert R. Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and De Witt Clinton.

The old buildings were erected in 1857, when the Legislature granted twenty acres of ground to the college. Since that time its income has been chiefly derived from rentals of its real estate. The college has now removed to a site further uptown. The plot of ground is bounded by Amsterdam Avenue, the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. This is known as Morningside Heights, which you will visit later. The five

collegiate departments of the University are: the Schools of Art, Mines, Law, Political Science, and Medicine. The corps of instructors numbers about sixty, and the average attendance of students is about eighteen hundred. The college library, containing one hundred thousand volumes, is free to strangers, as well as to students. Barnard College for women, at No. 343 Madison Avenue, is under the Columbia University instructors. This school has also purchased a site uptown, and the new buildings are on a block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, and Clermont Avenue and the Boulevard. The same regimen is required as for the male students. The Medical Department occupies a building, No. 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, which was a gift from William H. Vanderbilt. Connected with this is the Sloane Maternity Hospital, a gift from Mr. Vanderbilt's daughter, Mrs. Sloane. These magnificent donations, together with the Vanderbilt Free Clinic and Dispensary—for which funds were contributed by Mr. Vanderbilt's four sons—place the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in the first rank for facilities as well as for instruction.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW

YORK, corner of Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue is an organization in which only women are treated, was founded by Dr. J. Marion Sims, and incorporated in 1857, by seven philanthropic ladies. The ground upon which the building stands formerly contained the remains of paupers and strangers, that, several times, had been transferred as the city grew northward. From here they were removed to Hart's Island, their present place of sepulture.

A FLORENTINE PALACE in Madison Avenue at Fiftieth Street, of brown sandstone, with an open court leading to three separate entrances, was built by Henry Villard. In the first division lives H. C. Fahnestock ; in the first half of the middle division, E. D. Adams ; and in the second, A. H. Holmes ; the third entrance leads to the home of Whitelaw Reid. Climbing vines add greatly to the picturesque effect of this peculiar residence.

THE PALACE OF THE ARCHBISHOP, at No. 452, and the rectory at No. 460, correspond architecturally with the cathedral, which with them forms a group of majestic proportions.

A Roman Catholic orphan asylum occupies the eastern side of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The elegant Beekman

Mansion, where the brave spy, Nathan Hale, was tried, condemned, and executed—expressing in his last moments regret that he had but one life to lose for his country—was in Fifty-first Street, near the East River. Lenox Lyceum, a popular concert hall, is between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. B'nai Jeshuron, a beautiful Jewish synagogue of Moorish design, is near Sixty-fifth Street.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH (Episcopalian), of which the Rev. R. Heber Newton is pastor, is at the northeastern corner of Sixty-sixth Street.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—At Sixty-sixth Street it will be necessary to leave the cars and walk eastward for a short distance. The armory, in Fourth Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, is a massive building of red brick, with granite facings, constructed without regard to any particular style of architecture, but perfect in its interior appointments. The main drill-room is spacious, the dimensions being two hundred by three hundred feet. Visitors are admitted on application to the janitor.

Many interesting buildings are situated in this vicinity. Mt. Sinai Hospital is at the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, one

block east of Fourth Avenue. The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm is in East Sixty-sixth Street, at No. 151. The American Institute Hall, in which industrial exhibitions are held every autumn, is still further east, in Third Avenue at Sixty-third Street. The Central Turnverein Building is in Sixty-seventh Street, east of Third Avenue. A Moorish structure in Sixty-seventh Street, west of Third Avenue, is the Jewish Tabernacle. The Headquarters of the Fire Department are at Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street. The maintenance of the department costs the city nearly two millions of dollars annually. A Deaf Mute Asylum is in Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. A Foundling Asylum (Roman Catholic) is in Sixty-eighth Street near Third Avenue. The Baptist Home for the Aged and Infirm is in Sixty-eighth Street, near Fourth Avenue, and Hahnemann Hospital occupies a block in Fourth Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, at the northeastern corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, is under the control of the Board of Education, it being a part of the common-school system. About one thousand and six

hundred students are annually registered in this institution, seventy-five per cent. of whom become teachers in the public schools. The college curriculum includes Latin, physics, chemistry, and natural science, German, French, drawing, and music ; and the cost of maintenance is about one hundred thousand dollars a year. This structure, which is in the secular Gothic style with a lofty Victoria tower, is unsurpassed by any similar structure in the country.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH occupies the group of handsome buildings at the western side of Fourth Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets. This property is valued at two millions of dollars. The Presbyterian Hospital covers the block between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, and Madison and Fourth avenues.

THE FREUNDSCHAFT CLUB-HOUSE is in Seventy-second Street, east of Fourth Avenue, and the Flemish mansion, built for Mr Tiffany, but for a long time the elegant home of Mr. Henry Villard, is in Seventy-second Street at the northwestern corner of Madison Avenue. Temple Beth-El is on the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

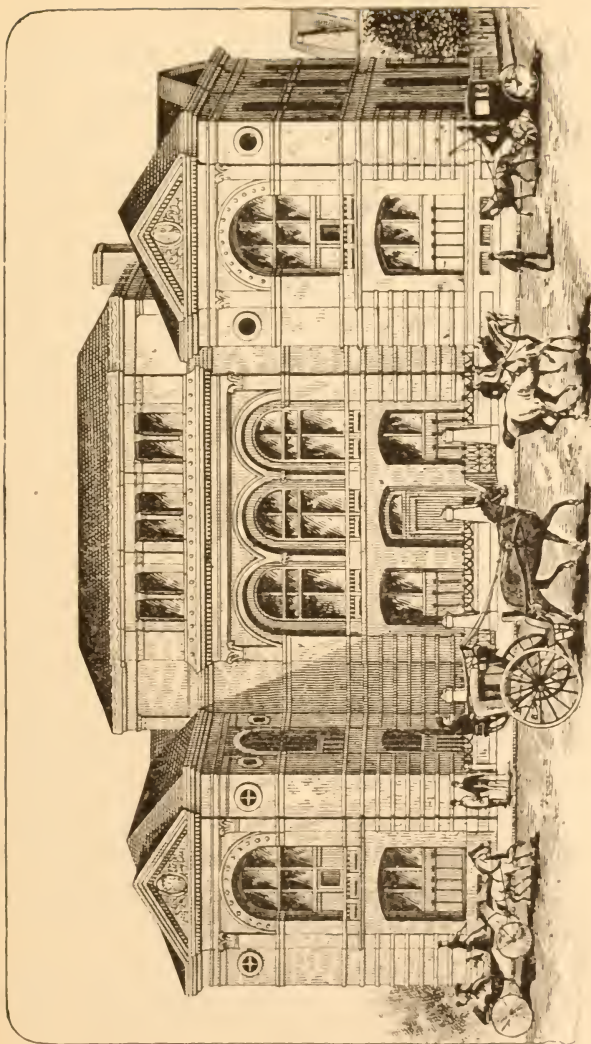
After inspecting the exterior of this unique

but palatial residence, the visitor will be pleased to begin the tour of the principal residence street of the city, the far-famed

FIFTH AVENUE.

THE LENOX LIBRARY BUILDING, which stands in Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventieth streets, was erected by James Lenox in 1870 at a cost of over one million dollars, and endowed by him with a permanent fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The library, which occupies the wings, contains about thirty thousand volumes, including Shakesperiana, Americana, many first editions of the Bible, a perfect copy of the "Mazarin Bible" (the first complete printed book known supposed to be the product of Gutenberg and Straus, at Mainz, in 1450); a large folio Latin Bible printed by Koberger at Nuremberg, 1477, which is densely interlined in the handwriting of Melancthon—some "block books," that represent the stage of printing before movable types superseded the Chinese fashion of cutting the page on a wooden block; many rare books from the early presses of Europe, the United States and Mexico. There is also a valuable collection of manuscripts, to which has been re-



THE LENOX LIBRARY.

cently added a twelve thousand-dollar treasure superbly illustrated by Giulio Clovio. The picture gallery, occupying the main portion of the second floor, contains many fine paintings, chiefly modern. Among them are several Wilkies, Verboeckhovens, Stuarts, Reynolds, and Leslie's; also two Turners and two Copleys; besides an Andrea del Sarto, a Delaroche, a Gainsborough, and a Horace Vernet. Munkacsy's "Blind Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters"—which was considered to be the gem of the Paris Exposition in 1878—is one of the most attractive paintings in the gallery. The collection also embraces a large number of portraits, including one of Bunyan—which is believed to be an original—and five of Washington, three having been painted by Rembrandt Peale, one by James Peale, and one full-length by Stuart. This gallery has recently been further enriched by the late Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, who bequeathed to it her paintings. A valuable collection of books, on the subject of music, and of manuscripts, was also donated to the library by Mr. Joseph W. Drexel.

The library is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. No admission fee is charged.

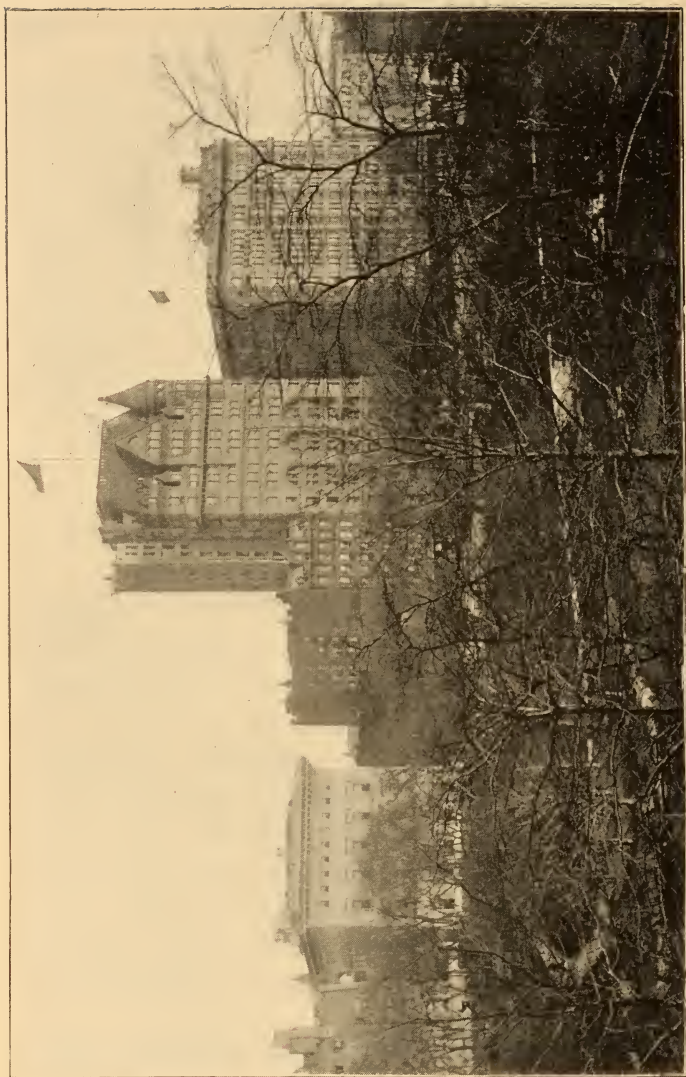
Between the Lenox Library Building and Fifty-ninth Street, many stately mansions, with broad porches and richly decorated vestibules, suggest a most inviting hospitality. This portion of Fifth Avenue and the streets that lead eastward from it, have recently become a fashionable residence quarter. Among the most noteworthy are the Astor residences on the northeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, and that of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, on the corner of Sixty-first Street.

THE PROGRESS CLUB, an organization of Hebrew gentlemen, is at the northeastern corner of Sixty-third Street.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, which is supposed to contain more men of great wealth than any other club in the city, is on the corner of Sixtieth Street.

The approach to the Park entrance in Fifty-ninth Street, called the Plaza, is surrounded by three elaborately-constructed hotels, the New Netherlands on the northeastern corner, the Hotel Savoy on the southeastern corner, and the Plaza Hotel on the northwestern corner. From this point south are many palatial residences of New York millionaires.

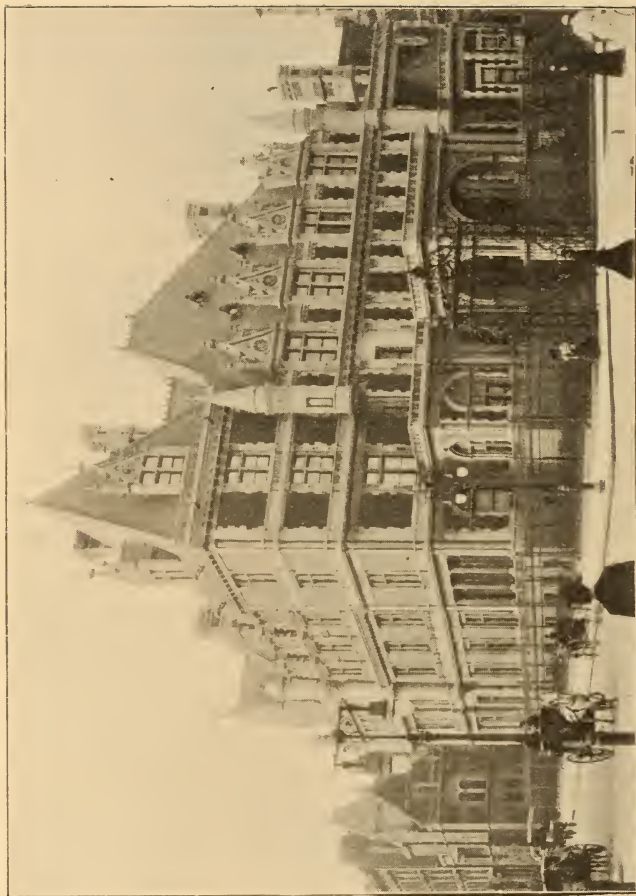
Cornelius Vanderbilt's home, occupying the



METROPOLITAN CLUB, HOTELS NEW NETHERLANDS AND SAVOY.

block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, is a beautiful specimen of modern French Renaissance architecture. At No. 3 West Fifty-seventh Street is the residence of Mrs. Frederick Pearson; at No. 5 on the same street, her brother, Frederick F. Ayer. On the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street is the late residence of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, which is now occupied by the recently wedded son of Mr. Whitney and daughter of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. C. P. Huntington has erected a handsome mansion opposite, at the southeastern corner. The elaborate edifice in the early Gothic style, at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street, is the Presbyterian Church over which Dr. John Hall presides. St. Luke's Hospital occupies the northwestern corner of Fifty-fourth Street. The Gothic structure at the corner of Fifty-third Street is St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. The interior of this building, which is particularly pleasing both in color and in architectural design, contains paintings by John La Farge.

THE VANDERBILT RESIDENCES.—The remarkably beautiful home of W. K. Vanderbilt, at the northwestern corner of Fifty-second Street, is a very fine example of French Renaissance (just emerging from the Gothic) of the time of



RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

François the First. The connected brownstone houses between Fifty-second and Fifty-first streets, were occupied by the widow of William H. Vanderbilt, and her daughter, Mrs. Sloane. Mrs. Vanderbilt possessed a very choice collection of paintings, and her gallery was freely opened to the public in the past ; but the abuse of this privilege, having necessitated much more rigid rules, it is now quite difficult to obtain admission. Mrs. Sloane still resides here. The Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum is opposite. No. 634 is the residence of D. O. Mills. The home of Chauncey M. Depew is at No. 431 West Fifty-fourth Street.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Between Fifty-first and Fiftieth streets stands a white marble edifice which is the finest church building in the United States. Its elaborate architecture is of the decorated Gothic, or geometric style, similar to that of the cathedrals of Rheims, Cologne, and Amiens, on the continent, and the naves of York Minster, Exeter, and Westminster, in England. Its length is three hundred and six feet, its width is one hundred and twenty feet, and its towers are three hundred and thirty-five feet and nine inches in height. The same architectural style is preserved throughout the interior of the cathe-

dral. Massive columns of white marble, elaborately sculptured, support springing arches of exquisite proportions. The ceiling is groined with richly moulded ribs and foliage bosses. The high altar is of marble, inlaid with semiprecious stones, with the divine passion carved in bas-relief on its panels. The tabernacle over the altar is decorated with Roman mosaics, precious stones, and a door of fine gilt bronze. The throne of the cardinal, which is Gothic in design, is at the right of the sanctuary. Among the beautiful stained-glass windows there are thirty-seven memorials. Many paintings adorn the walls, the most admirable of which, by Costazzini, hangs over the altar of the Holy Family. The entire cost of construction is estimated at \$2,500,000.

The cathedral was projected by Archbishop Hughes in 1850. It is open every day in the week.

The home of the Democratic Club is at No. 617. This is an important political and social organization. The building was purchased in 1890 for \$175,000.

The church at the corner of Forty-eighth Street, is one of three belonging to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Society, next to Trinity the oldest and wealthiest ecclesiastical corporation in the



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

country. This organization, chartered by William III., in 1696, vests the title and management of its large property in a legislative body, called the consistory, in which each of the three churches is represented. The one just mentioned, the third of the series, is a fine specimen of ornamental Gothic architecture in brownstone. The residence of Jay Gould was at No. 579. The rooms of the American Yacht Club are in No. 574. No. 562 is the residence of J. W. Harper, Jr. The Windsor Hotel is opposite, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The Church of the Heavenly Rest (Episcopalian) is just above Forty-fifth Street. The Lotos Club is between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, No. 556-558 Fifth Avenue. It is composed of artists, actors, literary and professional men. It was founded in 1870.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY (Universalist), long known as Dr. Chapin's church, is at the southwestern corner of Forty-fifth Street. The interior decoration of this edifice is quite a departure from orthodox ecclesiastical styles. Musical services are held here Sunday evenings that offer a rare treat to visitors. Within a few years the site where the present building stands was purchased for about the sum of \$50,000. It

has recently been sold for \$625,000. This is given as an illustration of how fortunes have been made by buying early and holding to property in this street. Rev. Charles Eaton is the present pastor. The Berkeley School or Lyceum is the building Nos. 19-21 West Forty-fourth Street. It contains a theatre, baths, and target range. Many societies and clubs make this building their headquarters.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.—The attractive building with minaret towers, at the northeastern corner of Forty-third Street, is the finest specimen of Saracenic architecture in the city. The interior is elaborate, being profusely decorated with rich oriental colors. Rabbi Gottheil, who preaches in this synagogue, is popular with both Jew and Gentile.

THE CENTURY-CLUB HOUSE, at No. 7 West Forty-third Street, is occupied by a society of the most influential literary, artistic, and professional celebrities. This association, founded in 1847, has but recently erected its present home, the ornate style of which represents the school of Italian Renaissance.

THE RESERVOIR.—The distributing reservoir of the Croton water-works, between Forty-second and Forty-first streets, is one hundred and fif-

teen feet above tide-water, and has a capacity of twenty millions of gallons. Its sombre stone walls covered with vines, are rather picturesque than otherwise. This is the new site for the New York Public Library, a consolidation of Lenox and Astor libraries and Tilden Foundation.

BRYANT PARK.—At the rear of the reservoir is another restful, shady spot in the midst of the city's busy life. This plot of ground was covered in 1853 by the Crystal Palace, a building constructed of iron and glass and erected for the purposes of an international exhibition. As a novelty it created great enthusiasm, and the display of sculpture and painting gave a special impetus to the patronage and culture of the fine arts. An attempt was made to maintain a perpetual art exhibition in the palace, but the worthy effort failed. The "House of Glass" was also the scene of a magnificent ovation to Cyrus W. Field, when, in 1858, the Atlantic cable had abolished the ocean as a barrier of intercourse. Shortly after this memorable event, the beautiful building, with its glittering dome and lofty galleries, was destroyed by fire.

A colossal bronze bust of Washington Irving, which stands near the Fortieth Street entrance to the Park, was executed by Beer, a European

sculptor, and presented to the city by a private citizen in 1866.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB occupies commodious quarters at No. 450 Fifth Avenue.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB-HOUSE.—The elaborate building of red brick and brownstone, at the northeastern corner of Thirty-ninth Street, is Italian Renaissance in design, and occupies a site which displays its architectural features to fine advantage. The interior decorations are extremely tasteful, and the arrangement of the halls, galleries, and various rooms is well suited to the requirements of cultured gentlemen. The library contains over three thousand volumes, besides rare collections of engravings and etchings. A magnificent fresco by La Farge adorns the ceiling of the dining-room. Landscape paintings and portraits that are owned by the club, hang on the walls of the different apartments, but the galleries are reserved for monthly exhibitions of loan paintings. To these, ladies are admitted if provided with cards from members. The annual reception given by this club is always one of the most brilliant of the New York season.

The Union League, really the child of the United States Sanitary Commission, was organ-

ized in 1863, as a league of men of "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the United States," who were unwavering in their efforts to suppress the Rebellion. The club is still the stronghold of the Republican party, but since the war it has been more social than political in its character.

The rooms of the St. Nicholas Club are at No. 415. This society is composed exclusively of gentlemen of the Knickerbocker stock, the families of whom resided in New York State prior to 1785. The Brick Church (Presbyterian) is at the Thirty-seventh Street corner. A former edifice belonging to this society was once a conspicuous feature of City Hall Park. One of the oldest and most fashionable of clubs, the New York, occupies the Queen Anne mansion at the Thirty-fifth Street corner.

THE STEWART MANSION.—The former residence of the late A. T. Stewart, at the north-western corner of Thirty-fourth Street, was built about 1866 at a cost of two millions of dollars. It is constructed of pure white marble and architecturally is a good exemplification of the classical Italian Renaissance. The rare paintings and statuary that Mr. Stewart collected have been scattered in many directions, and the house



HOTEL WALDORF.

having been unoccupied for several years has had the appearance of a stately mausoleum. It is now the home of the Manhattan Club—an organization intended to advance democratic principles and promote social intercourse.

Former residences of the Astors have been replaced by the hotels Astoria at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, and the Waldorf at the Thirty-third Street corner. The Knickerbocker Club-House is at the northeastern corner of Thirty-second Street. The members of this organization belong to exclusive social circles. Several coaching and polo teams form a part of the club institution. A new and elaborate hotel at the southwestern corner of Thirtieth Street, is called the Holland House. Holland Church, the second of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Society series, stands at the Twenty-ninth Street corner. It is built of Vermont marble, in the Romanesque style of architecture. A silver baptismal basin—procured in 1694, and engraved with a sentence composed by Dominic Selyns—is another relic of the past, still in use in the Dutch Reformed Church recently erected at the corner of Second Avenue and Seventh Street. No. 19 West Thirty-first Street is the new "Life Building."

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.—Just east from Fifth Avenue, in Twenty-ninth Street, stands the Church of the Transfiguration, made famous because an actor was permitted burial rites at its altar when the other churches of the city had refused them. The Reform Club (Democratic), organized for the purpose of promoting ballot and tariff reform, has its home at the northeastern corner of Twenty-seventh Street. The Hotel Brunswick is between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth streets, and Delmonico's is opposite, at the Twenty-sixth Street corner. The historical house, formerly the home of Professor S. F. B. Morse, is at No. 5 West Twenty-second Street. The Union Club House at the northwestern corner of Twenty-first Street, is the home of a non-political institution ranking very high socially. No. 109 was the home of the late August Belmont, who possessed one of the finest collections of paintings in the country. Chickering Hall, at the Eighteenth Street corner, is used for concerts, lectures, etc. Edwards Pierrepont resided at No. 103. The First Presbyterian Church is at the corner of Eleventh Street, and the Church of the Ascension is at the Tenth Street corner.

“THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST,” by John La Farge.

—This great painting, which occupies an area forty feet square, above the altar in the last mentioned church, is considered by many good critics the most important work of its kind yet produced in the United States. The painting may be viewed any afternoon, as the church is open daily.

THE JUDSON MEMORIAL at Washington Square South.—A shining cross, at a height of one hundred and sixty-five feet, attracts attention every evening to a new and peculiar religious institution, which has erected a series of buildings, including a church, apartment house, kindergarten, gymnasium, children's nursery and young men's club. These together form a monument to the memory of Adoniram Judson, the first American foreign missionary. The incredible hardships and practical Christianity of this hero suggested a tribute that should be in keeping with his useful life. The church, which is free and within easy access of the poorer classes, and the institutions connected with it, are supported by the receipts of the apartment house. Rev. Edward Judson, a son of the missionary, is the present pastor of the church. It was he who projected the work, and secured by subscription the funds necessary to materialize the pro-

ject. The cost of construction, four hundred thousand dollars, was covered by the contributions of wealthy individuals from all parts of the country.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Gothic structure with four octangular towers, which



stood at the eastern side of Washington Square, was erected in 1835, the University having been established in 1831 by public-spirited merchants and professional men. Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, who was one of the first professors of this institution, invented the recording telegraph

in a room within this building ; and in another apartment near by, Professor John W. Draper first applied photography to the reproduction of the human countenance. Portraits of the chancellors and of many distinguished members of the council and faculties are on the walls of the council-room. Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D., is the present Chancellor. The name of this University was changed to its present form in 1896. It was formerly known as the University of the City of New York. Besides its new building in Washington Square, this corporation has others in East Twenty-sixth Street, between First Avenue and the East River, and at University Heights.

The departments consist of the Schools of Art, Science, Medicine and Law, and the latter has been opened to women. There is a graduate and an undergraduate division, the latter having been successfully carried on since 1832, the former only since 1886.

The building belonging to this corporation in Twenty-sixth Street was erected in 1879, and is appropriated to the Department of Medicine. Much of the instruction is given to students in Bellevue Hospital, which is close by.

At No. 9 University Place, a street extend-

ing northward from the University to Union Square, the New York College for the Training of Teachers instructs students who have already acquired the elements of a secondary education, the degree conferred being that of Bachelor of Pedagogy. The departments include the history, philosophy, and principles of education; the science and art of teaching psychology, and manual training. The college also provides, by an extension system, free classes for teachers, mothers and children, and a free lecture-course for the public. By this time it will be fully 12 o'clock and time for luncheon in the vicinity. The afternoon will be devoted to a delightful drive to the northern part of the city.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FOURTH AFTERNOON.—THE DRIVE.

ALLOW three-quarters of an hour for the ride from Washington Square to "the Circle," corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. To get there, take the Broadway car. Be careful not to board a Lexington or a Columbus Avenue car. The Broadway car will take you direct to "the Circle," the end of the line.

"THE CIRCLE," at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, is the point at which Broadway terminates and the Boulevard begins. A cab or coupé can be easily obtained at "the Circle," but make your business transaction with the cab-man before you start. By a cab is understood a one-horse vehicle with two wheels. A coupé is a one-horse vehicle with four wheels. The fares are regulated by the city ordinance.

RULES FOR CAB HIRE.—1. For conveying one or more persons any distance, sums not exceeding the following amount: 50c. for first mile or part thereof; and each additional half mile or part thereof, 25c. By distance for "stops" of over five minutes and not exceeding fifteen minutes, 25c. For longer stops the rate will

be 25c. for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof, if more than five minutes. For a brief stop not exceeding five minutes in a single trip there will be no charge.

2. For the use of a cab by the hour, with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often or as long as may be required, \$1.00 for first hour or part thereof, and for each succeeding half hour or part thereof, 50c.

By Carriage, Coach or Hack is understood a two-horse vehicle with four wheels. Fares that may be charged for same:

3. For conveying one or more persons any distance, sums not exceeding the following amounts: \$1.00 for first mile or part thereof, and each additional half mile or part thereof, 40c.; by distance for "stops" of over five minutes and not exceeding fifteen minutes, 38c.; for longer stops the rate will be 38c. for every fifteen minutes. For a brief stop, not exceeding five minutes in a single trip, there will be no charge.

4. For the use of a coach by the hour, with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often and long as may be required, \$1.50 for the first hour or part thereof, and for each succeeding half hour or part thereof, 75c.

5. No cab or coach shall be driven by the time rate at a pace less than five miles an hour.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY is situated at the corner of Sixty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and a similar structure, belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment, stands on the Boulevard at Sixty-seventh Street.

THE DAKOTA FLATS occupy the corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

THE SOMERINDYKE HOUSE, which once stood on Ninth Avenue near Seventy-fifth Street, was the home of royalty during its exile. Here Louis Philippe and his brothers, the Duc de

Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais, taught school for their living, and here they were visited by Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent.

THE APTHORPE MANSION, another residence of historic interest, was where Washington remained during the evacuation of New York, only retiring to Washington Heights with his staff, one hour before the British officers took possession of the premises. This house stood at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, and has only recently been demolished.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, lately appropriated for its present purpose, is now being improved by the park commissioners. It is a short distance to the east of Riverside Drive (or north of One Hundred and Tenth Street and west of Eighth Avenue). It is a strip of land about six hundred feet wide and more than half a mile long, with an area of thirty-two acres, extending north and south upon the eastern slope of Bloomingdale Heights. It overlooks the beautiful Central Park and the Harlem River, and commands a view of Washington Heights and the country to the north and east. A retaining wall rests on the western ledge, which forms the roadway called Morningside Avenue. Hanging terraces and a terrace walk greatly enhance the beauty

of these grounds. The East River, the suburban region of Long Island, and the wooded hills beyond, are visible from that portion of the Park which is soon to be converted into a mall.

At One Hundred and Eleventh Street, where once stood the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, is being erected the elaborate and costly Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The asylum now stands at Hawthorne Avenue, City Line.

THE BLOOMINGDALE INSANE ASYLUM—a department of the New York Hospital—is on Tenth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. This institution received its title from one of the many villages that were situated on the northern part of the Island before the city absorbed them all. The names of some of these little towns—Manhattanville, Carmansville and Harlem—still remain to designate their old localities. The Teachers' College is situated at West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near the Boulevard.

THE SHELTERING ARMS, at Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, takes charge of homeless children for whom no provision is made in other institutions.

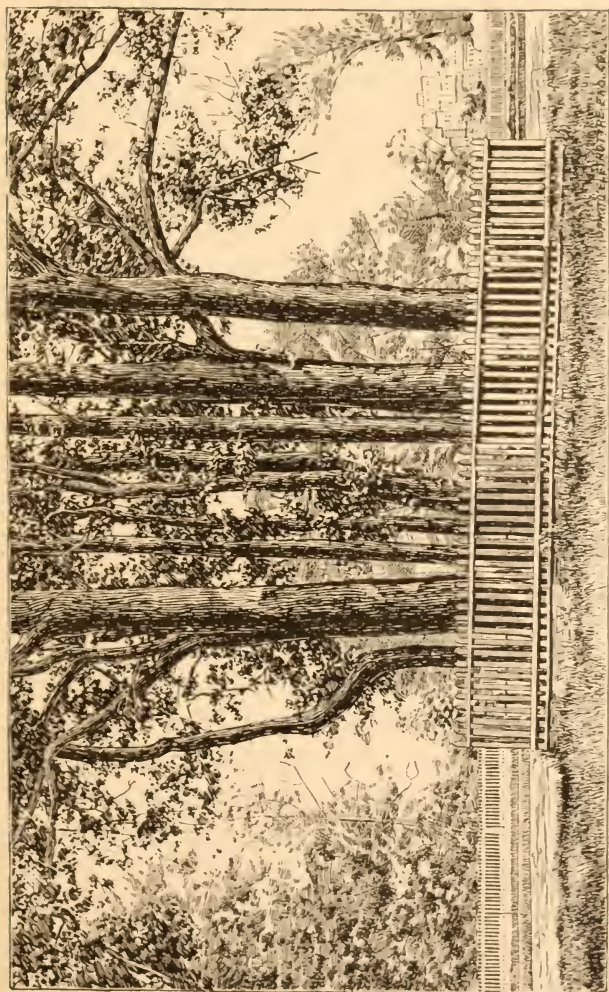
THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART is situated in beautiful grounds above One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and east of Tenth Avenue.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM is at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

THE GRANGE, the former home of Alexander Hamilton, still stands on Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. The house, which was named from Hamilton's ancestral home in Scotland, is well preserved, as is also the grove of thirteen trees that the proprietor set out as symbols of the thirteen original States. This planting was done with much pomp and ceremony in 1802, after a banquet given for the occasion, and with the speech-making and solemnity of prayer customary to the olden-time festivities.

"The Grange" was the residence of the statesman at the time of his duel with Aaron Burr, in Weehawken.

TRINITY CEMETERY.—The burial-ground for Trinity Church parishioners, since suburban interments were demanded, has been on either side of the Boulevard, above One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. A wooden bridge over the roadway connects the eastern with the western por-



THE HAMILTON TREES.

tion. The Astor and the Audubon vaults are in this cemetery, also the vault of Madam Jumel.

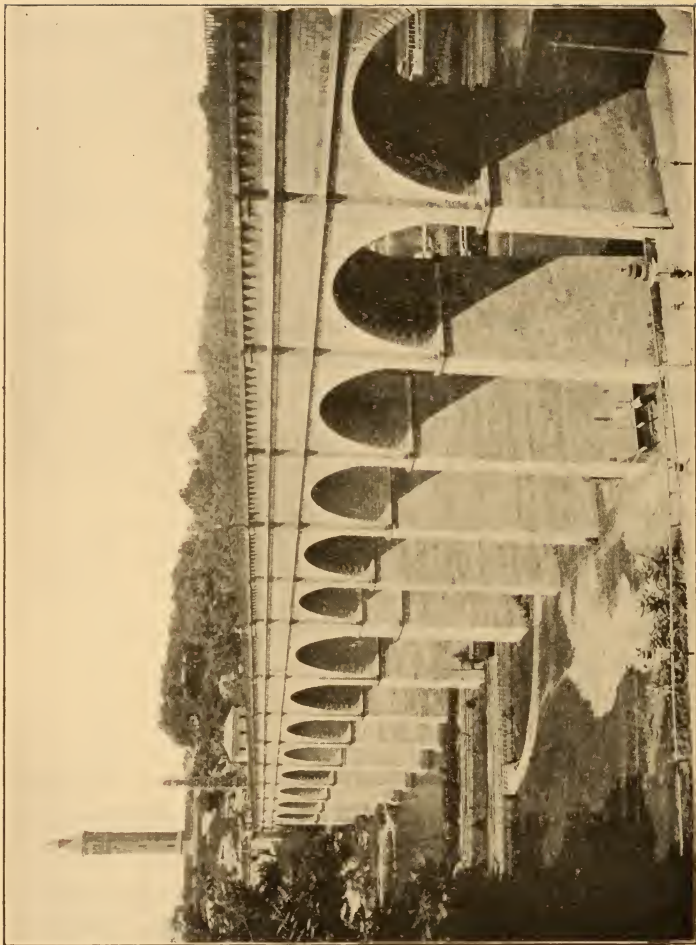
The death of Colonel Thomas Knowlton is said to have occurred in this vicinity in 1776, when, having been sent by Washington (who was in the Morris House at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street) to learn the position of the enemy, he met the advance guard and fell in the battle which followed.

The former home of Audubon, the great ornithologist, was directly north of Trinity Cemetery. Handsome residences are now attached to the original mansion, but the grounds are not divided by fences, and the place is very properly named Audubon Park.

THE MORRIS HOUSE, OR JUMEL MANSION.—This is one of the very few colonial residences extant. It is frame, painted white, and with the traditional pillars of its time adding dignity to its ripe old age. Overlooking the city and the quiet waters of the Harlem, it stands on a bluff at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. At first the property of Colonel Roger Morris, whose wife in her maiden days had been Washington's sweetheart, it afterward became the home of Madame Jumel, who was married to Aaron

Burr in its drawing-room after the downfall of that distinguished individual. The most interesting memories connected with the history of this mansion are of course the events that occurred during the time when Washington made it his headquarters, while Howe occupied the Apthorpe residence, three and a half miles distant.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE was opened for travel in 1889. This magnificent structure, in which sections of steel are combined and keyed into the central arches instead of stone, is two thousand and four hundred feet in length, eighty feet in width, and one hundred and thirty-five feet in height. Its cost of construction was about two million and seven hundred thousand dollars. From the bridge a beautiful view of the valley of the Harlem is obtained. Elegant residences and terraced grounds border the shores of the river, which is but a tidal channel connected with the Hudson by Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at the north of Manhattan Island. Through this section of the country legends innumerable abound, many of them having been immortalized by Irving. The queer name of the little creek recalls one of these. Antony Corlear, on a stormy night, attempted to swim through the



HIGH BRIDGE.

water from the island to the mainland, declaring that he would cross the current "in spyt den Duyvil" (in spite of the devil).

THE NEW VIADUCT AND HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.—One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is the great Harlem Span—the New York Central's four-track drawbridge that will cost when finished over \$3,000,000.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street they cross the Harlem River on the new four-track steel drawbridge, at an elevation of twenty-four feet above high tide.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track drawbridge ever constructed, and is the largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The drawbridge is fifty-eight feet six inches wide from centre to centre of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of twenty-six feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks.

STEEL TIE PLATES.—The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the drawbridge span are sixty-four feet high in the centre and twenty-five feet high at

each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-cylinder engines, which turn the draw and can be worked together or separately, so that if one should break down at any time the other can do the work.

From One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street south, the four new tracks run over the steel viaduct to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

The work of building this massive structure began Sept. 1, 1893, and has continued until now, and will cost when completed considerably more than \$3,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the railway, and so admit a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will allow street-cars and all traffic perfect freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the tracks will cross the street fourteen feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, under the four-track viaduct.

FAR REACHING VALUE.—This improvement will be of immense value to the entire State—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being so high above the water, will never have to be opened, except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass through. All tugs, canal boats, barges, etc., will have ample room to go under the bridge while it is closed.

The Harlem River, having been declared by Congress a ship canal, the Secretary of War has issued orders that all tugs and barges shall joint their smoke-stacks and flagpoles, to enable them to pass under the bridge while it is closed. He has also ordered that the bridge shall not be opened between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7 in the afternoon, except for police, fire or Government vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important through trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and depart-

ing during those hours. This will avoid delays, which have been, at times, very annoying, and permit of much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements, and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove an important one.

The bridge was erected by the King Bridge Company of Cleveland, and was designed by Chief Engineer Katte. The metal work cost \$300,000, including the engine house and machinery.

The draw span was begun August 1, 1895. The entire work was finished June 26, 1896, ample time being taken by the contractors, because of the delay in the work on the viaduct.

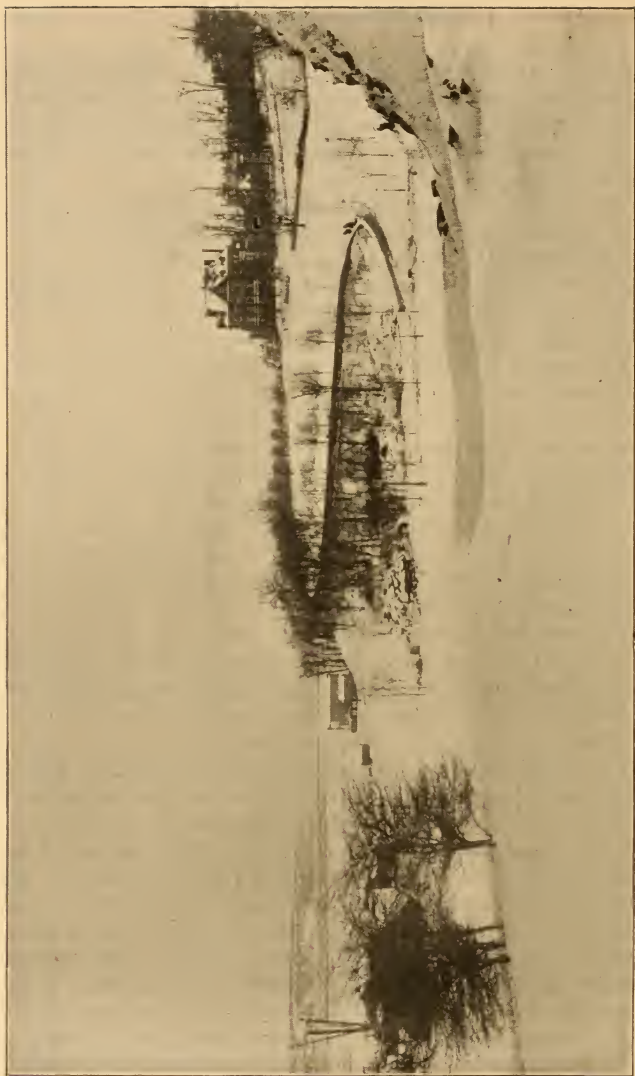
The work of replacing the old stone viaduct in the centre of the avenue with the new steel structure, began with the heightening of the old viaduct from One Hundred and Sixth Street in May, 1893, the contractors for the steel work being the Elmira Bridge Company and the New Jersey Iron and Steel Company. The steel work extends from One Hundred and Eleventh Street to the river, the total length being 5,840 feet, divided into four sections. The New Jersey company erected section No. 3, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a distance of 1,009 feet.

The total steel structure south of the bridge weighs 19,000 tons. It represents the most advanced type of modern bridge building, and no similar work exists. Not only is it heavy beyond any work of its kind, but the steel is of a specially fine quality, and was made from the ore and specially rolled for this work.

The work proceeded night and day, while 400 trains passed daily under the growing structure, but not a train was delayed because of the work, nor was there an accident of any kind.

VIEW FROM TRAIN.—Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen from the trains as they pass over the new viaduct. Among them are Grant's Tomb, St. Luke's Hospital and the buildings of Barnard College and Columbia College, on Morningside Heights, and very soon the grand structure of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be observed. Further north, and on the west side of the Harlem River, the now famous speedway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High Bridge,

HUDSON RIVER AND RIVERSIDE.



Washington Bridge, McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct leading to it from the north, are works of art as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Sailors' Home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem River, on the Harlem Division, is Bronx Park, which is to contain the great Botanical Gardens and Zoölogical Gardens of Greater New York, and within a few years this portion of the city will offer attractions which will be unsurpassed in their character by any city in the world.

Greater New York, which is nineteen miles wide by thirty-three miles long, certainly offers to the tourist and seeker after knowledge or pleasure more inducements than any other American city, and few cities in Europe can equal it.

HIGH BRIDGE, which crosses the Harlem a little further south, supports an aqueduct for the waters of the Croton River. This stone structure is built with thirteen arches that rest on solid granite piers. The length of the bridge is one thousand four hundred and sixty feet, and the crown of the highest arch is one hundred and sixteen feet above the river's surface. Pedestrians only can cross the bridge.

MCCOMB'S DAM, OR CENTRAL BRIDGE, is located near the plain where the last generation of turfmen were accustomed to speed their horses. The return trip is over Riverside Drive. (See map.)

RIVERSIDE PARK consists mainly of a three-mile drive following the brow of the Hudson

River bluff, from the meadows at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, formerly known as "Matje Davits' Fly," to Seventy-second Street. Elegant residences adorn the eastern side of Riverside Avenue, and a good deal has already been done to beautify the park. At the right of the drive, where the ground slopes gently to the water's edge, grassplots and groves of shade-trees afford pleasant opportunities for a ramble.

CLAREMONT.—At the beginning of Riverside Drive, a restaurant now stands on the height which was once crowned by a stately private residence known as Claremont, and occupied successively by Lord Churchill, Viscount Courtenay (afterward Earl of Devon), and Joseph Bonaparte, known as Comte de Survilliers.

THE TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT.—In the midst of this daily pageant of fashion, lie the remains of the great commander, General Ulysses S. Grant. After impressive ceremonies and amidst a vast concourse of people, the body of this hero was laid to rest, August 8, 1885, in the unpretentious vault which is placed at the east of the drive, in that portion of the Park called Claremont Heights. A stately monumental structure adds dignity to this spot in keeping with its national and historical interest.



THE GRANT TOMB.

Work was begun on this tomb April 27, 1891; that day was chosen because it was the anniversary of General Grant's birth. The corner-stone was laid on April 27, 1892. The tomb was dedicated, with most elaborate ceremonies, on April 27, 1897, in the presence of President McKinley, Vice-president Hobart, the Cabinet, and foreign Diplomatic Corps, and the largest gathering of people ever witnessed in this country. The monument covers a square of one hundred feet, exclusive of the steps and projections. The height is one hundred and sixty feet from the base line. This spot may be reached by Park carriages from Central Park via Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, or by the Boulevard and Forty-second Street line. The crosstown cars in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street run within walking distance of it.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON, a copy of Houdon's work—the one ornament of the kind yet placed in the Park—was a gift from the children of the public schools.

The residence of the late General Sherman was in West Seventy-third Street, at No. 67.

The Legislature has passed an act appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' monu-

ment within the city limits. There has been a disagreement as to where it should be placed. Some have contended that it ought to be at the Plaza, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. But of late certain officers of the Navy have taken an interest in the matter, and contend that unless it is put somewhere upon the water-front the proposed monument cannot be seen by their branch of the service. And, furthermore, they claim that it ought to be placed at the lower end of Riverside Park, at Seventy-second Street. Then, with General U. S. Grant's tomb, at the northern end of the drive or park, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at the southern end, both branches of the service will be duly represented in places where the memorial can be seen by soldiers or sailors, whether on land or water.

Take dinner at Hotel Majestic, corner of Seventy-second Street and Central Park west.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIFTH MORNING.

AT 9 o'clock the party is supposed to meet in the Zoological Gardens of Central Park, corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. One whole day will be devoted to this beautiful breathing-spot.

CENTRAL PARK, now the pride of the city, was a region of rock and swamp, but a comparatively short time ago, over which roamed at pleasure, the pigs, goats and chickens that belonged to the "squatters," whose shanties were perched on the hillsides or clustered in the hollows.

The establishment of the Park, which was effected in 1855, was greatly due to the untiring efforts of the Honorable DeWitt C. Littlejohn, then speaker of the Assembly at Albany.

The value of the land appropriated to this purpose was estimated by the commissioners to be about five million and two hundred thousand dollars ; this amount to be paid partly by assessments on adjoining property benefited, and part-

ly by the creation of a city-stock, called "The Central Park Fund," for the payment of which stock the lands of the Park should be pledged.

The cost of improving the grounds was provided for in the year 1857 by placing the management and control of the property under a Board of Commissioners, and requiring the cor-



OLD SQUATTER SETTLEMENT ON THE CENTRAL PARK SITE.

poration to create a public stock to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums as should be required by the commissioners—the interest on the stock to be paid by a general tax, which was not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars annually.

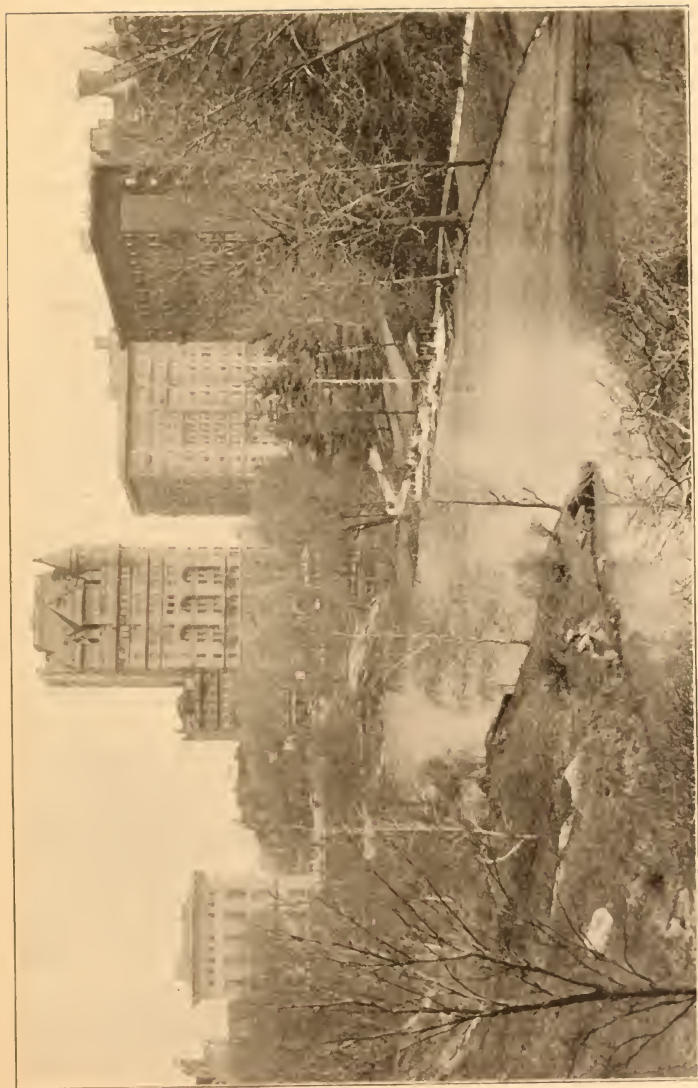
The Park, which now comprises about nine

hundred acres, is situated very nearly in the geographical centre of the Island, and is in all respects well adapted to the recreative wants of both the rich and the poor. Pedestrians roam at pleasure over thirty miles of walks—some fashionable and much frequented, others retired and quiet. Riders on horseback join the throng on the carriage roads, or confine their peregrinations to bridle-paths on which no vehicle will be admitted. For carriages there are over nine miles of broad, well-made roadway, affording in its course a view of nearly every object of interest, but nowhere crossing on the same level a foot-path of importance, or any portion of the bridle-road.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE to the Park is at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

THE ZOÖLOGICAL GARDENS.—In and about the old arsenal, a castellated gray brick building, situated at the Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance, is located the menagerie, or Zoölogical Garden.

THE STATUES OF THOMAS MOORE AND ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT are on the banks of the pond, not far from the main entrance. The former was modeled by Dennis B. Sheehan and given to the city by the Moore Memorial Committee ; the



LAKE VIEW, SOUTH SIDE, CENTRAL PARK.

latter was modeled by Gustave Blaeser and presented to the city by German residents, on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the distinguished *savant*, September 14, 1869. At the unveiling of this statue, Professor Louis Agassiz delivered a memorable address.

THE CHILDREN'S SHELTER, with a dairy and an abundance of benches, seats, tables and swings, is passed on the way to

THE MALL.—This prominent feature of the Park is reached from the Zoölogical Garden by passing under the marble archway, a structure noted for the beauty of its architectural design. The Mall itself is a broad promenade, one-third of a mile in length, ornamented on either side by rows of stately American elms, and terminating at the north in a richly decorated water-terrace and fountain.

The two exceedingly fine pieces of statuary—Shakespeare, and the “Indian Hunter”—that stand on the vestibule lawn at the southern approach to the Mall, were executed by J. Q. A. Ward. A bronze casting of “Eagles and Goat,” by Fratin, stands a little to the east. The other pieces, placed at either side of the promenade, are : Sir Walter Scott, a copy of the original statue in Edinburgh, by John Steele : Robert

Burns, by the same artist ; Fitz-Greene Halleck, by Wilson MacDonald, and a bust of Beethoven on a granite pedestal near the music-stand. Concerts that are listened to by vast numbers of people are here provided for Saturday afternoons in the summer.

THE TERRACE AND ESPLANADE that border the lake at the north of the Mall, form the principal architectural feature of the Park. Three stairways lead to the Esplanade, the central one being under the road and terminating in an arched hall, decorated with tiles. The railing and stairways are constructed of light brown sandstone, with panels elaborately sculptured in great variety of intricate design. Especially rich in pattern and execution are the carvings of birds and animals, flowers and fruit, with which the noble ramps of the side stairways are decorated.

BETHESDA FOUNTAIN.—Hovering above the upper basin, with wings outstretched, as if just alighting on the massive rock at its feet, the figure of an angel, who seems to be blessing the waters of the fountain, is in the Esplanade between the Terrace and the Lake. Four smaller figures, emblematic of the blessings of temperance, purity, health and peace, support the upper basin, and are slightly veiled by the water



BETHESDA FOUNTAIN, CENTRAL PARK.

which falls from above into the ample pond at their feet. This work of art was designed and executed by Miss Emma Stebbins of New York.

THE LAKE, a handsome, irregular pond, containing nearly twenty acres of water, is seen to the best advantage from the Terrace. In the summer time gondolas and pleasure-boats of every description sail its waters, while the winter months bring to it the gaiety of skaters. For a row about the lake the fare is ten cents, but by the hour, the charge is thirty cents for one and ten cents for each additional person.

THE CASINO.—Close by the carriage concourse at the northern end of the Mall, and east of the Terrace, is a pretty stone cottage, containing an excellent restaurant.

THE RAMBLE, a rocky hill rising from the northern side of the Lake, has been transformed into country freshness and beauty by trees, of which there are : the ash, the elm, the lime and the beech, with almost all of the coniferæ—pines, firs, spruces, and hemlocks—and by common wild flowers that blossom here abundantly. Wild birds build and breed freely, while swans, ducks and cranes swim the streams of this sequestered grove, which bears within its solitudes the charms of wildness and unmolested freedom.

SCHILLER.—On a sandstone pedestal, amid all this beauty, stands a bronze bust of the poet, a work of art modeled by C. L. Richter, and presented to the city by German residents in 1859.

THE PARK PHAETON.—At the Terrace it will be desirable to take one of the carriages provided by the commissioners for the purpose of conveying passengers over the entire Park for the moderate fee of twenty-five cents each. Three times during the route an opportunity will be given to stop and examine places of special interest: the Museum of Natural History, McGowan's Pass Tavern, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By retaining the tickets provided at starting, passengers may remain at their leisure in any of these places, as the phaetons are passing and will stop on signal.

THE "TIGRESS AND YOUNG."—At the right of the road, just west of the Terrace, stands this fine group in bronze, modeled by Augustus Caine. "The Falconer," a figure of exquisite grace, executed by George Simonds, stands on a bluff at the left, near the Seventy-second Street entrance.

THE STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, by Thomas Ball, stands on a high pedestal at the junction of the west drive and the Seventy-second Street

entrance. Handsome hotels and flats line the street at the left of the Park. Within the last few years apartment houses have multiplied to such a remarkable extent, that this mode of living seems destined to become as common in New York City as it is in Paris or Vienna.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, which was incorporated by the Legislature in 1869, held its first exhibition in the arsenal, when the Verreaux Collection of natural history specimens, the Elliot Collection of North American birds, and the entire museum of Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, were displayed.

It was not until June, 1874, that the cornerstone of the present building—situated in Manhattan Square, between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, and connected with the Park by a bridge—was laid by General Grant. New portions have recently been added, which are so rich in material as greatly to strengthen the effect of the architectural design—a not very pronounced tendency to the Romanesque. These buildings form only a few of the many that are to be erected as the collections require them and the liberality of the State allows.

The current expenses of this institution are

paid by the city, the Board of Trustees, and private subscription. The Park Department, as the representative of the city and State, provides the grounds and buildings and keeps them in repair, the trustees in return furnishing the exhibits, and opening the Museum to the public, free of



From a Plate presented by the Museum.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

charge, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, from 9 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.

Allow over an hour for your visit to this

Museum. The main features are the Hall of Marbles and Oriental Building Stones, the large Lecture Hall which opens from this Hall of Marbles, the Jesup Collection of Woods on the same floor, the Higher Forms of Animal Life on the second floor, the Seal Collection, the Buffalo Case, the Hall of Birds, the Collection of Monkeys, the Department of Fishes and Reptiles, a Collection of Butterflies and Moths, the Mineralogical Collection, the Paleontological Collection, the Department of Ethnology and Archæology, Models of the Cliff Dwellings, and the Library and Reading-room.

From the carriage-road, the Lake, the Ramble, and the Belvedere—a stone lookout tower, erected on the highest knoll in the Park—are the first objects of interest after leaving the Museum. Be sure when hailing the phaeton that you get one going toward the Receiving-Reservoir, and not one that will take you out of the Park.

THE RECEIVING-RESERVOIR OF THE CROTON WATER WORKS next comes into view, at the right of the drive. This receptacle has a capacity of one hundred million gallons. The retaining-reservoir, a little further north, holds one billion and thirty million gallons. The water supply of the city is drawn from the Croton River, a stream

in Westchester County, and from a number of lakes in the vicinity of its sources.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR, on an elevation at the left, was a gift from the government and people of Venezuela. This work was executed by R. De la Cora.

THE DRIVE now leads through the wild beauty of woody hills and rocky slopes at the north of the Park until the second station is reached—formerly known as Mount St. Vincent, but now called McGowan's Pass Tavern. From the porch of this attractive restaurant the eye rests, in the summer season, on brilliant flower-beds filled with the choicest plants. Far beyond are spread the waters of the East and Harlem rivers, in which the islands and buildings on them may be easily identified. A more charming spot can hardly be imagined for the nuns who, according to tradition, lived here previous to the Revolution.

Here you can be provided with luncheon, and can prepare for the afternoon to be spent in the same Park.

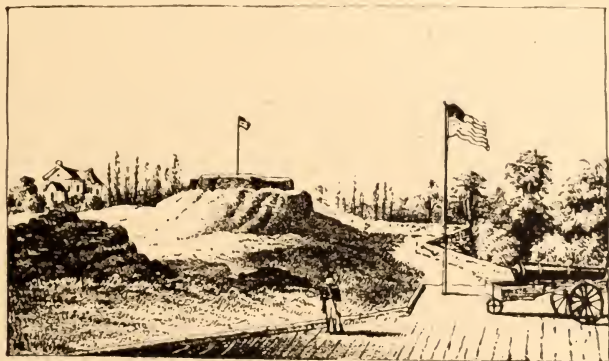
CHAPTER X.

THE FIFTH AFTERNOON.

HISTORICAL SITES.—After the lunch, hail the phaeton for another long drive, and be sure to get the phaeton going in the right direction and not one that will take you back over the same ground that you traversed in the morning. McGowan's Pass, formerly a circuitous portion of the old Boston Road and now a park-highway in front of the Tavern, was the scene of an attack by the British at the time of the retreat of Putnam's column to Harlem Heights. A successful resistance was made by Silliman with the aid of Alexander Hamilton, who, with his cannon, had guarded the rear of the column during the whole of its dangerous march from Bleecker Street, the British extending their lines from that street to the Hudson and East rivers just after the American army had passed. Remains of the extensive breastworks, subsequently erected by the British, are still visible near the elevation on which the Tavern stands ;

and at the north, on a low bluff, once called Fort Fish, an old cannon, a mortar, and a shell are still preserved as relics of this time.

THE BLOCK HOUSE.—This fortification to which visitors must be directed by a Park-policeman, was built by the Americans, but was afterward improved and occupied by the English during Revolutionary times. Another tradition clings



THE OLD FORT FISH AT M'GOWAN'S PASS.

to the flag-staff on the summit. It is popularly called "Old Hickory," because General Jackson, who bore that soubriquet, is said to have once been its owner.

The vista from this point is exceptionally fine. At the north and west the Palisades, the Bloomingdale Asylum, the private mansions overlook-

ing the Hudson, the lofty and winding elevated railroad, the ornamental stairways and battlements that constitute the first improvements of Morningside Park, Mount Morris Park, and further on Fort Washington—the strongest breastwork thrown up by the Americans during the Revolution—are the various objects of interest presented.

The site of the camp-fires of various regiments, at different times in possession here, is a little to the left of this fort.

After leaving the Tavern the phaeton passes over the east drive which for some distance possesses no objects of special interest, except the entrance to the reservoir—a sort of gate-house built of granite.

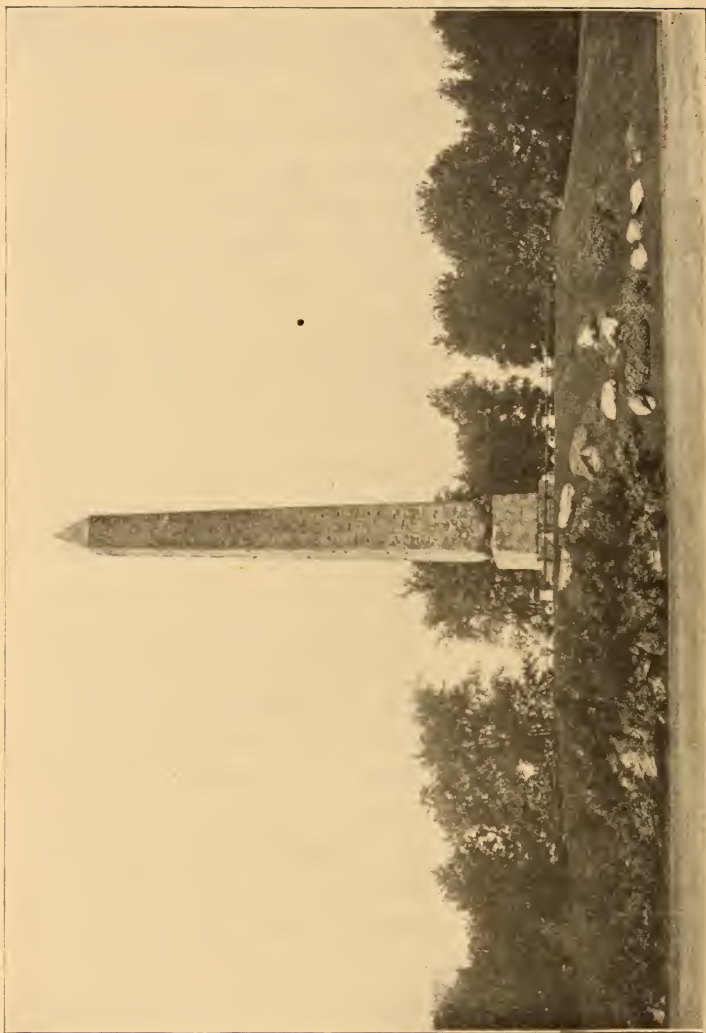
THE STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—This work, by Charles Conradts, was presented to the city in 1880 by the son of the illustrious statesman. A monument to Hamilton was once erected in Weehawken, the place where he fought the duel with Burr; but the locality became the scene of such frequent duels that the gentleman who raised the statue caused it to be broken into fragments. Another fine statue of this celebrated individual was placed in the Stock Exchange in Wall Street, but the falling

in of the roof at the time of the great fire of 1835, crushed it to atoms.

THE OBELISK.—East of the drive and opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art stands a relic that antedates the birth of Christ by many centuries. This monolith, which was gazed upon by Moses, was one of two erected for the Temple of On by Thutmes III. of Egypt, as a thank-offering for his victories. The hieroglyphic inscriptions mostly are commemorative of that great monarch, although the names and titles of Rameses II. and of Usorkon I. also appear. The Obelisk was presented to the city in 1877 by the late Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, the expense of its removal, one hundred thousand dollars, having been borne by William H. Vanderbilt. The site from which it was eventually taken was near Alexandria, it having been placed in front of the Cæsarium, in the time of Augustus Cæsar. Its companion now stands in London.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Leave the phaeton at the Museum, and allow the remainder of the afternoon for seeing the wonderful exhibits in this place.

In November, 1869, at a public meeting held in the Academy of Music, a committee, com-



THE OBELISK, CENTRAL PARK.

posed of fifty gentlemen, was formed to draft a plan of organization for the purpose of founding an institute, the object of which should be the art culture of the people of New York City. In 1870 the Legislature granted this committee, which was then increased to over twice the original number, a charter "for the purpose of establishing a museum and library of art ; of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts ; of the application of art to manufactures and to practical life ; of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects ; and to that end, of furnishing popular instruction and recreation." The Museum is controlled by the Board of Trustees, elected by the members of the corporation, who are such for life. The officers elected annually by the corporation are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees, as are also the president of the Department of Public Parks, the comptroller of the city of New York, and the president of the National Academy of Design.

The growth of this institution has no parallel, even in countries where such effort is entirely supported by government ; and as a natural consequence, the current expenses continually increase. The trustees have spared neither their personal means nor their time to meet the con-

stantly increasing demand, but it has now become so heavy that they are asking the city to assume the entire financial responsibility of the annual outlay, while they, in return, will open the Museum to the public, free of charge at all times, and devote their means to the enlargement and perfection of the collection.

As at the present time the Park Department furnishes accommodations for the Museum, and contributes funds for its maintenance, the trustees admit the general public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. until one half-hour before sunset; on Sunday from 1 p.m. until the same hour, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 until 10 o'clock; besides this, art students and public school-teachers and scholars are allowed special privileges. On the remaining days an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged.

The technical art schools for designing, modeling, carving, free-hand and mechanical drawing, that are established in connection with the work of the Museum, add greatly to the earning capacity of this class of American laborers.

The Blodgett Collection of pictures, the first acquisition of any importance, was exhibited in a rented house on Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-third

Street. After the presentation of an archaeological collection, consisting of over thirty thousand objects, gathered from the Island of Cyprus by General Di Cesnola, then United States Consul, the Museum was removed to a more extensive



From a Photograph presented by the Museum.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

mansion in Fourteenth Street. The present building has been occupied since 1880, at which time it was formally opened by the President of the United States. Like the Museum of Natural History, a series of buildings is intended. These

now standing are of red brick, with granite facings, but the architectural design is hard to classify, not being quite definitely the Gothic or Renaissance that they appear to illustrate. Guide books of the Museum can be secured at the door.

The success of the Museum, and the superior quality of the paintings which it exhibits, demonstrates the remarkable progress that our country has made in its patronage and appreciation of art during the past quarter of a century. This institution and the private galleries from which paintings constantly are being loaned by their generous owners, possess examples of the greatest artists of ancient and modern times. As the general public is permitted frequent access to these potent agents of civilization, the stimulus necessarily must permanently increase.

THE PHAETON TO FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE.—The first object to attract attention after leaving the Museum will be the new Jewish Synagogue on Fifth Avenue, at Seventy-sixth Street. It is thought by some architects that the beauty of this edifice, which is classical Renaissance in its design, is much impaired by the gilded frame and black panels of its dome.

“THE PILGRIM,” by J. Q. A. Ward, is a bronze statue, well placed on a rise of ground at

the left of the drive, but not seen to advantage because the phaeton turns to the right just before it is reached. This attractive statue was a gift from the New England Society.

A STATUE OF S. F. B. MORSE, by Byron Pickett, stands east of the Seventy-second Street entrance. It was erected by telegraphers in 1871.

The other statues in the Park, not seen from the phaeton are: "Commerce," by Guion; Mazzini, the Italian agitator, by Turini, and the Seventh Regiment Monument, by Ward. The latter is a bronze figure of a private soldier in the Seventh Regiment, erected in commemoration of the comrades who fell during the Civil War. A Columbus Monument, presented by Italian residents and made in Italy to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, stands at the Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue entrance to the Park. It was unveiled on Oct. 12, 1892. A statue of Thorwaldsen, cast from a mould made by himself, was erected in 1894 by the Danish residents of Greater New York. It is placed at the Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue entrance.

The nearest hotel is the Pomeroy, corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, where dinner may be obtained.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SIXTH MORNING.—THE ISLANDS.

LIBERTY, OR BEDLOE'S ISLAND, on which stands Bartholdi's great statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," is situated in New York Bay, about two miles southwest of the Battery. From 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. boats leave hourly for this destination from the Barge Office pier.

Nine o'clock will find you again at the Battery, but this time you take the Liberty boat to go to Bedloe's Island, which you have heretofore seen only from a distance. You can arrange for the party to meet at the Barge Office—the pier is directly back of it.

During the later days of the colonial epoch these thirteen acres of Bedloe Island property belonged to Captain Archibald Kennedy, then Collector of the Port, whose summer residence was situated in this delightful spot; but after the Revolution a series of transformations took place, the State first utilizing it as a quarantine station, and the Federal Government afterward



STATUE OF LIBERTY.

converting it into a military fortification, which in turn gave way to the statue that keeps watch over our destinies at the present time. The star-shaped, granite walls of Fort Wood still remain, forming a rather ornamental inclosure for the pedestal. As a military post this island has been put to practical service only when, during the Rebellion, a number of buildings were erected there and used as hospitals.

Many years ago, when Bartholdi, the French sculptor, entered the port of New York, he was so greatly impressed with the eagerness of the immigrants who crowded on deck to obtain a first glimpse of the land of freedom and opportunity, that he conceived the idea of symbolizing, by a statue of Liberty, the welcome that foreigners received.

It was not until after the close of the Civil War, at a social meeting of prominent Frenchmen in Paris—on which occasion Bartholdi was present—that the idea of presenting the statue to America was first advanced and received with an amount of enthusiasm which insured the completion of the project. Subsequently subscriptions were received to the extent of over a million of francs, and the work was finished and conveyed to our shores in the month of June,

1885. As the sympathy of France for this country demonstrated itself by the assistance of a valiant contingent in our time of great struggle for independence, so that bond of interest again found expression by a gift commemorative of our success, and suggestive of the possibilities of our future. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars having been obtained for a pedestal (through the efforts of Joseph Pulitzer), the statue was unveiled on the 28th of October, 1886, in the presence of the President and many distinguished guests, with imposing ceremonies, elaborate decorations, and the booming of cannon.

This largest statue of modern times is one hundred and fifty-one feet in height. In one hand "Liberty" holds a tablet, while with the other a torch is uplifted. The body is gracefully draped, and the head is surmounted by a diadem. The material is hammered copper. A spiral stairway within the statue leads to the head, where forty persons can stand together without material inconvenience. Another stairway in the arm leads to the torch-chamber. No elevators are provided, and the climb is very trying; but the view afforded from the top is magnificent. At night the torch is at times

lighted by electricity, and the base and pedestal also are illuminated. The forefinger of the right hand of the goddess is seven feet in length, and at the second joint four feet in circumference. The nose is over three feet long, and the statue weighs over twenty-five tons. The extreme height above low-water mark is three hundred and six feet. The pedestal, constructed of granite and concrete, is one hundred and fifty-five feet in height.

ELLIS ISLAND.—Take the boat back to the Barge Office, and from the same pier you can board a barge that will take you to Ellis Island. This little spot, once known as Bucking Island, contained, until 1827, a small circular fort called Fort Gibson. The five acres that constitute this plot of ground belong to the United States, and have been used as a place of storage for explosives. At the present time government officials receive immigrants in a landing depot, which was formally opened on New Year's day, 1892. The wooden structure erected for this purpose nearly covers the island, is three stories in height, and has a tower at each corner. The cost of construction was almost half a million dollars. The first floor is devoted to baggage-transfer and local express offices,

as well as to the private offices of the government express. At the landing of a ship the newcomers are received on the second floor, the crowd pouring over the gang-plank in a compact mass, pushing, jabbering, gesticulating. Officers calmly direct the bewildered strangers to desks, where name, place of birth, age, occupation, and destination are registered. Everything here is so perfectly systematized that from twelve to fifteen thousand immigrants can be easily handled at one time, twelve lines being formed, with a registry clerk in attendance at each line. From a gallery in this room the public may view the motley procession. On this floor there are also rooms for the detention of paupers, lunatics, criminals, and persons suspected of being contract laborers. Women and children are provided with separate apartments, and a telegraph station, money exchange, postal station, information bureau, and railroad and steamship office are accessible. The third floor contains sleeping-rooms for the accommodation of immigrants who are detained over night. The surgeon is the only official who resides on the island.

A ferryboat continually plies between Ellis Island and the Barge Office, and visitors are permitted at any time.



WHITE STAR LINE DOCK (SAILING DAY).

The greatest number of immigrants landed in New York in one year was four hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty. This was in 1883. The greatest number landed in one day was on May 11, 1887, when nearly sixteen thousand were registered. Of late years the immigration from Italy has far exceeded that from any other country.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—The boat for Governor's Island lands in the dock next the Ellis Island boats. They leave every hour, and visitors are welcome. This egg-shaped plot of ground, containing nearly sixty-five acres, is situated about one thousand yards south of the Battery. It was first purchased from the Indians by Wouter Van Twiller, the second Dutch governor of New York, that worthy personage whom Irving describes as having weighed the books of disputing merchants to discover if their accounts would not balance. The Indian name of the island was "Pagganck," or Nut Island. It was for some time called Nutten Island ; but after it became the Van Twiller residence it was known as Governor's Island, and has retained that appellation.

Since the War of 1812, at which time the batteries now found on it were erected, this prop-

erty has been exclusively under the control of the United States War Department. It is now headquarters for the Military Department of the Atlantic and the Major-General and his staff are residents. The northern portion of the island is occupied by the Ordnance Department as the New York Arsenal. Cannon balls are ranged about it in pyramids, and on the little wharf is one of the largest guns owned by the Government. The parade-ground is adorned with fine old shade-trees and the residences of officers. A chapel erected by the widow of General Hancock, the library and picture gallery of the Military Service Institution, and the Military Museum, which contains battle-flags and other war relics, are interesting social features of the present occupation. A footpath leads to Fort Columbus, the stone fortification in the centre of the island, now utilized as quarters for the soldiers. Castle William, an old-fashioned stone work, with three tiers of casemates, is located on the northwestern shore. In the haste incident to the War of 1812, even the professors and students from college and school were called upon to assist in the completion of this prominent fortress. A small, triangular battery and two magazines are situated on the southern

point of the island, and everything is in preparation for the rapid throwing up of earthworks and the mounting of heavy guns, Castle William being considered entirely too old-fashioned to withstand the fire from modern ships-of-war.

For luncheon go to Delmonico's down-town place, at the corner of Beaver and William streets. It is a short walk up Broadway to Beaver, and along Beaver to the restaurant.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SIXTH AFTERNOON.—A SAIL ON THE EAST RIVER.

AFTER luncheon you are ready for the trip to Glen Island, up the East River and the Sound. Go to the Jersey City Ferry, which is at the foot of Cortlandt Street, where is also the dock for the Glen Island boat. This was the ferry for which Robert Fulton built the two boats, the *York* and the *Jersey* in 1812.

Every morning paper contains the advertised sailing schedule of the Glen Island boats, which should be carefully noted.

After leaving its pier the Glen Island steamer must first round the Battery, the southern terminus of Manhattan Island. At the west and south lie the Ellis and Bedloe islands, and the shores of New Jersey, whereon the Jersey City docks are more conspicuous than pleasing. Robin's Reef Lighthouse is below these on a reef of rocks that was once a resort for seals.

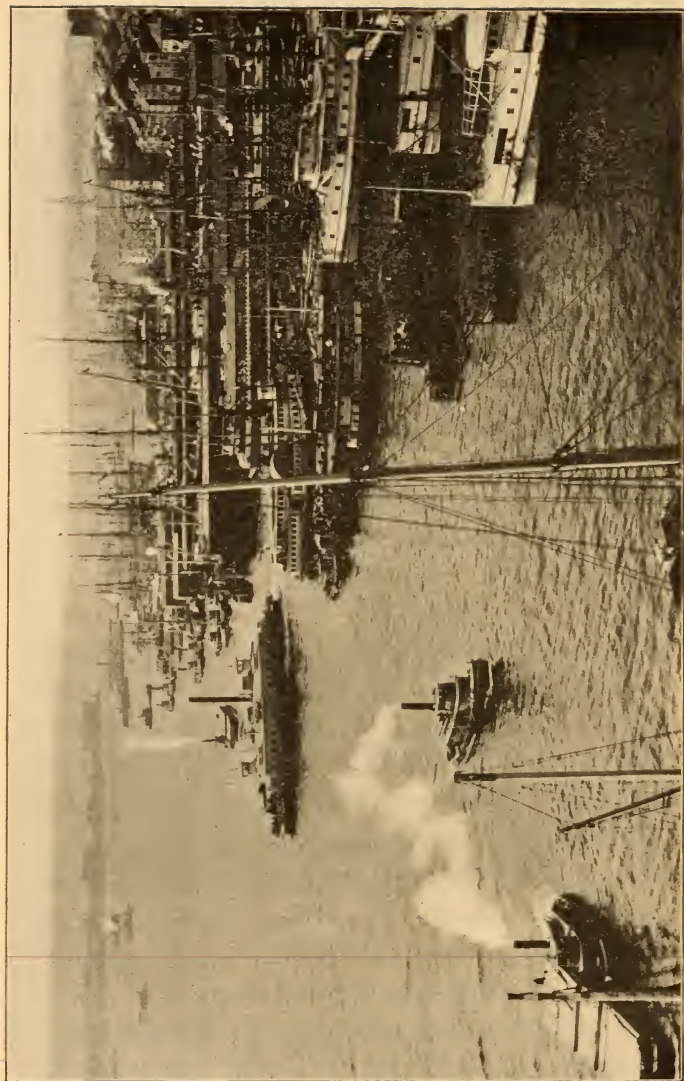
STATEN ISLAND, at the south, is a richly wooded and hilly tract of country, containing

about sixty square miles of land that are occupied chiefly by the villas of New York business men. A point of the eastern shore forms, with the western coast of Long Island, the Narrows, or entrance to New York Harbor—a passage protected by Fort Wadsworth and a line of water batteries on the Staten Island side, and by the two forts, Hamilton and Lafayette, on the opposite shore.

Staten Island was purchased from the Indians in 1657, for ten shirts, thirty pairs of stockings, ten guns, thirty bars of lead, thirty pounds of powder, twelve coats, twelve pieces of duffel, thirty hatchets, twenty hoes, and a case of knives.

New York Harbor is a body of water about nine miles in length and three miles in width. From the ocean at Sandy Hook to the metropolis at the head of the bay it is about twenty-eight miles. No city in the world has a more majestic approach or a more agreeable situation. The waters of its harbor are deep enough to float the largest vessels, and from their contiguity to the ocean are never frozen in the winter.

Quarantine Station is on Staten Island. Governor's Island is separated from Long Island by Buttermilk Channel, east of which are located



EAST RIVER DOCKS.

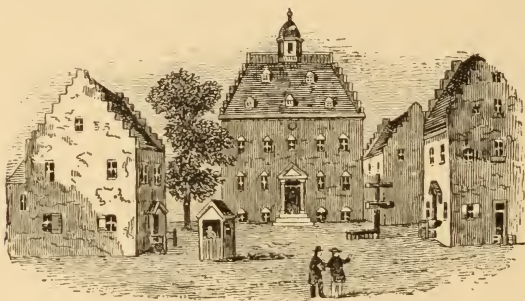
the docks and piers of South Brooklyn. The New York shore, for a considerable distance along the East River, is crowded with merchant ships from every country as well as with river and sound steamers and ferryboats, loaded with passengers, plying between the two busy cities.

THE WHARFAGE FACILITIES OF NEW YORK excel those of any city in the world, and the cost of handling the cargoes is much less than in Liverpool or London. Over one hundred steamers, belonging to the trans-Atlantic fleet, ply between New York and European ports.

The first wharf was constructed in 1648, when the population of New York numbered less than one thousand. In 1687 the total shipping amounted to but three ships and fifteen sloops and barks. In 1807 Fulton's steamboat, the *Clermont* made its first trip to Albany in thirty-two hours. The first steamship, the *Savannah*, crossed the Atlantic in 1819, taking twenty-five days: the usual time for fast clipper-ships was from sixteen to twenty-one days.

By closely watching the map you can easily keep the steamer located, and then by following the reading-matter in the book, the value of the trip will become greatly enhanced and the pleasure of the afternoon increased a hundredfold.

JEANNETTE PARK is a small space between Pearl Street and the river, above Broad Street—formerly designated “Coenties Slip,” in honor of an influential Dutch shoemaker whose shop once occupied a corner in this locality. Here stood the clumsy stone tavern, or city hall of the Dutch administration. A corporation pier, erected at this point in 1751, was the first public improve-



THE OLD STADTHUYS.

ment for which money was borrowed, the bond given bearing an interest of six per cent.

The water front from the Battery to Fulton Street is artificially-made ground, the natural riverside having been at Pearl Street, along which the little village of New Amsterdam first extended itself. This was a favorite locality for markets, the old “Fly Market” having been the most celebrated. The Dutch word *vly*, meaning

valley, was the original appellation. Near Fulton Street the first ferry to Long Island was established in 1638. Heretofore, a small skiff had been used to convey the passengers who sometimes had to wait an entire day before crossing.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE, the history and proportions of which have been already described, spans the East River as it bends eastward, and is seen to great advantage from the boat.

A little distance beyond, at the Brooklyn side, the steamer passes the United States Navy Yard, situated in Wallabout Bay. The name of the bay is a corruption of "Waale Boght." The United States Navy Lyceum and the United States Marine Hospital are located at this point. Preparations for shipbuilding are conducted within the enormous sheds near the river; the cob-dock occupies the bay. (See Extra Day's Outing in Brooklyn.)

CORLEAR'S HOOK.—This point of land, below Grand Street and opposite the Navy Yard, has been called Corlear's Hook since Stuyvesant granted the property to one sturdy Van Corlear for "faithful services rendered." In 1643 a number of Indians, having encamped at this place, awakened the fear of the white settlers, who surprised the red men at midnight, and killed over

thirty and inflicted atrocious barbarities. This action was the direct cause of the revolt of eleven tribes of previously peaceful Indians.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL at Twenty-sixth Street, is easily discerned from the river. The Morgue, where dead bodies are left for identification, is near the water's edge.

KIP'S BAY.—According to Washington Irving



THE FIRST FERRY FROM NEW YORK TO LONG ISLAND.

this indentation at the foot of Thirty-sixth Street received its name from the following adventure:

“ . . . At the bow of the commodore's boat was stationed a very valiant man named Hendrick Kip. . . . No sooner did he behold these varlet heathens ” (Indians) “ than he trembled with excessive valor, and although a good half mile distant, he seized a musketoon that lay

at hand and, turning away his head, fired it most intrepidly in the face of the blessed sun. The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant Kip an ignominious kick, which laid him prostrate with uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat. But such was the effect of this tremendous fire that the wild men of the woods, struck with consternation, seized hastily upon their paddles and shot away into one of the deep inlets of the Long Island shore.

“This signal victory gave new spirits to the voyagers; and in honor of the achievement they gave the name of the valiant Kip to the surrounding bay.”

It was here that the British landed when, in September, 1776, they made their first attack on Washington's army and caused the precipitate retreat of American soldiers stationed at this point.

LONG ISLAND CITY, which begins directly opposite Kip's Bay and extends northward for a considerable distance, comprises the formerly separated districts of Ravenswood, Astoria, and Hunter's Point—the latter is occupied by oil-refineries and factories. The former sections contain country villas and handsome residences.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—This long and narrow

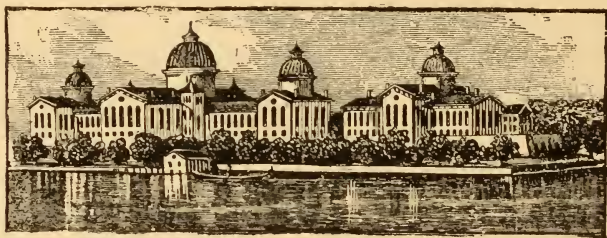
strip of land, the next point of interest on the route, was once the country seat of John Manning, the captain in charge of the fort at the time of its capture by the Dutch in 1673. It was not until 1828 that the city purchased the property for its charitable and correctional institutions. These now include the charity hospital, penitentiary, almshouse, hospital for incurables, female lunatic asylum, convalescent hospital, workhouse, and blind asylum. The buildings have all been constructed of stone quarried from the island by convict labor; the general style of architecture is somewhat feudal in its character. Residences occupied by the officials in charge are surrounded with lawns and gardens that are kept in perfect order by the inmates of the prison, almshouse, etc. These individuals also farm certain portions of this fertile land, row the officials and their families to and from the city and have built and kept in repair the heavy granite sea-wall that protects the shores of the entire one hundred and twenty acres of land.

HELL GATE.—This celebrated strait is entered shortly after leaving Blackwell's Island. By reason of numerous rocks, shelves, and whirlpools—known under the various appellations of "Flood Rock," "Negrohead," "Gridiron,"

“Hogsback,” “Fryingpan,” “Pot Rock,” etc.—this narrow passage was very dangerous to shipping, and could only be entered with skilful pilots. Since 1886, however, the channel has been opened. The United States Government expended two millions of dollars in order to render it safe. The final explosion of this great work occurred at Flood Rock in 1885, at which time over fifty-two thousand pounds of dynamite were used.

WARD'S ISLAND, at the left of Hell Gate, contains about two hundred acres of ground. For many years it was chiefly occupied by lunatic asylums owned by and run at the expense of New York City, which at the same time was contributing its full quota to the support of the lunatics of every other county of the State. The unfairness of this arrangement led to the passage of the law of 1895 under which the city, for a nominal consideration, ceded Ward's Island to the State, and the State assumed all the expenses attendant on the care of lunatics committed from New York City. The Manhattan State Lunatic Asylum now occupies the island. A sea-wall, which was constructed by convicts from Blackwell's Island, girts the property. The grading and general improvements were done by this same class of labor.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, which lies between Ward's Island and the mainland, consists of one hundred acres of city property, handsomely laid out and ornamented with shade-trees. An idiot asylum, nursery, hospital, and schools are placed here by the city, in order to provide for the wants of its destitute children. A house of refuge, under the charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, is at the southern end of



RANDALL'S ISLAND.

the island. In this institution children who have been sentenced by the city magistrates are taught to work and are instructed in all the common-school branches. Passes must be obtained from the Commissioners of Public Charities in their building at the corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, in order to visit any of the city institutions on these islands. A special permit is required for the lunatic asylum on Ward's

Island. A ferry conveys passengers to these localities from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

THE CHANNEL at the south of Randall's Island is called Little Hell Gate ; the one at the north is the Bronx Kills. Several islands lie clustered within the embrace of the Westchester and Long Island shores, where the waters of the Sound begin. A fort at Throgg's Neck and another one at Willet's Point command this entrance to New York. Along the northern shore is Pelham Bay Park, a tract of land containing seventeen hundred acres of beautifully-wooded territory.

CITY ISLAND is noted as the place where American oyster culture first began. Hart's Island belongs to New York City, and is occupied by the Potter's Field, a branch workhouse and a lunatic asylum. David's Island was purchased by the Government in 1869, but was used as a hospital-station during the War of the Rebellion. It is now a receiving-station for recruits.

GLEN ISLAND.—At this picturesque resort it will be fitting to terminate the labors and pleasures of the week. Rest and refreshment will be found in cool groves filled with choice varieties of rare exotics ; and the return to busier haunts will be at the close of the day, when the weary

traveler, having learned the history of its events and the institutions of its present time, can be content to view, in the half-light, the city which promises such stores of wealth for the sightseer of the future.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXTRA DAY'S OUTING—A PEEP AT THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

SUNDAY IN BROOKLYN.—Meeting at the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge at 9 o'clock a.m., it may wisely be determined, if all are good walkers, to walk across the structure rather than to take the cars that cross it. By walking one gets a better idea of the massiveness of the mason-work and a better view of river and harbor. The bridge, which was opened to the public on May 24, 1883, had taken thirteen years in building, and had cost \$15,000,000, of which New York issued bonds for \$5,000,000 and Brooklyn for \$10,000,000. Its towers reach two hundred and seventy-eight feet above high water. In the middle of the stream there is one hundred and thirty-five feet clear between its flooring and high water. The structure is free to pedestrians and bicyclers. The railroad fare is two and one-half cents. The schedule for vehicles is low compared with ferry

rates, the charge for the two-horse wagon being ten cents. The diameter of the great cables is fifteen and three-quarter inches. The length of each individual wire is three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight feet, six inches. The ultimate strength of each cable is twelve thousand two hundred tons. About one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons cross the bridge each day on the railway. Nearly one hundred policemen on the bridge form a separate force, under the control of the trustees, and not identified in any way with either the New York or Brooklyn systems. The total length of the promenade is five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine feet or about one and one-eighth miles.

Coming out on Sand Street, walk across Fulton Street one and a half blocks to Hicks, and up Hicks to Orange. Plymouth Church is on Orange, near Hicks. Henry Ward Beecher preached there many years. Walk back to Sand Street and take the green car—Flushing Avenue Line—the only line that runs right angles to the bridge. In five minutes you are at the main entrance of the Navy Yard. Since it is Sunday, you cannot go in without a “pull” and the wasting of valuable time. On any week-

day not a holiday, any person can enter the yard and inspect ships at the docks, but special permits are required to cross to Cob Dock or to board ships in commission. Cob Dock is an island of nineteen acres. The whole yard covers one hundred and twelve and one-fourth acres, and contains store-houses, foundries, arsenals, machine shops, marine barracks, a guard house and officers' residences, as well as dry-docks for vessels. Records are kept at a building known as the Lyceum, where is located the office of the captain of the yard, from whom all special permits must be obtained. In Trophy Park, fronting the Lyceum, is a marble column commemorating the fate of twelve American seamen, who fell at the capture of the Barrier forts on Canton River, China, in 1856. Around this monument are grouped guns, captured from the British frigate *Macedonian*; and the iron prow of the Confederate ram *Mississippi*. The Marine Hospital and Naval Cemetery occupy another enclosure, on the other side of the land sold to the city of Brooklyn for market purposes. The water front of the Navy Yard is nearly three miles. The receiving ship *Vermont* is moored to Cob Dock, and varying numbers of Federal war ships are to be seen in the yard.

RIDING ON IN THE FLUSHING AVENUE CAR, one passes the Marine barracks and drill yard on one side and the city park on the other, coming to the Wallabout Market. This includes about forty-five acres of land on both sides of Washington Avenue, and running from Wallabout Creek to Flushing Avenue. It is laid out like a little town by itself, and is filled with stalls which do a business of \$25,000,000 a year. All retail grocers and butchers in Brooklyn get their supplies each morning from this market.

AT CLASSON AVENUE, transfer to a car going to City Hall on the Greenpoint line. Two blocks up, it turns into Myrtle Avenue, and will take you past Washington Park (formerly Fort Greene Park) where the martyrs of the British prison ships are buried. The park is on high ground, and is admirably kept. At Fulton Street leave the car and take a glance at the City Hall, the Municipal Building, the Court House and the Hall of Records. The first has the great bronze statue of Henry Ward Beecher facing it in front. It is a marble building in Doric architecture with heavy pillars. The Municipal Building, across Joralemon Street, in the rear of City Hall, is a modern structure in white limestone. The

Court House and Hall of Records are on adjoining plots and are of granite.

WALKING DOWN FULTON STREET to the junction of Washington, and then one block down the latter thoroughfare, you pass the Park Theatre and come to the *Eagle* Building and the Federal Building on opposite sides of Johnson Street, but both on the right side of Washington. Both are imposing structures and worth examination.

Walking back to Montague Street, opposite the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street, when you get out of the car, take a cable-car to the Wall Street Ferry. Alight at the top of the hill, and step out to the Esplanade to get an unrivaled view of the harbor. Then go down and take a car on the Furman Street line to transfer to the Fifteenth Street line for Greenwood Cemetery. You will go very close to Atlantic Basin, which covers forty acres, and rivals similar structures on the Thames and Mersey, and is the greatest grain depot in the world. You will also approach Erie Basin, which covers one hundred acres, and is protected by a mile of breakwater. All sorts of ships are dry-docked here, and in winter seven hundred canal boats seek shelter in the basin. The ocean rafts of timber from Maine are received here. But you

will see nothing of these places unless you are able to pay another visit to Brooklyn.

ARRIVED AT GREENWOOD, you will take a carry-all at the main entrance at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street for a trip around the City of the Dead, with a guide who will explain what you are seeing. The fare is twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children. About 295,000 persons have been buried in Greenwood, and the number of interments is over 5,000 per year.

THOUGH THE WALK FROM GREENWOOD TO PROSPECT PARK is not long, it may be well to take a Fifth Avenue surface-car to Flatbush Avenue, and there transfer to the Flatbush Avenue line. The main entrance of Prospect Park should be reached in about fifteen minutes. Allow one and a half hours to the Park. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, at the entrance, has bas-reliefs by Maurice J. Power, representing President Lincoln and General Grant on horseback, reviewing the troops after the fall of Richmond. You will notice near this arch a bronze statue of Major-General Gouverneur Kemble Warren, by Henry Baerer. This was unveiled July 4, 1896. The Park contains a bronze statue of J. S. T. Stranahan, almost the only case on record of such a

tribute to a man still living, and bronze busts of Beethoven, Irving, Thomas Moore and John Howard Payne, as well as a heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. This was originally unveiled at the entrance in 1869, but in 1895 was moved to the flower garden where it now stands. On what is known as Lookout Hill is a granite shaft erected by the Baltimore Society of the American Revolution to the memory of four hundred Maryland troops who fell in the defence of the rear of the American Army at the battle of Long Island, which was largely fought within the ground now covered by Prospect Park. There is a bronze tablet on the East Drive locating Battle Pass, where the hottest fighting took place. Prospect Park is not over decorated by the landscape gardener, and great freedom is given to children to use the lawns.

AT THE CONEY ISLAND EXIT of the Park, what is known as the Cycle Path begins. It is on both sides of the Ocean Boulevard. This thoroughfare has a main driveway for fast horses, a cycle track on each side, and outside of this a roadway for business wagons in each direction. Six rows of shade-trees run for all of its five and a half miles from the Park to the ocean. It is one of the system of driveways that

makes Brooklyn attractive to the cyclist as well as the horseman. Bedford Avenue is the highway by which up-town New Yorkers, crossing the Twenty-third Street Ferry, reach Prospect Park; and the heroic equestrian statue of General Grant, by Partridge, is on that street in front of the Union League Club-House. Eastern Parkway—on the east side of the Park—connects with the whole system of macadamized roads on Long Island. The Bay Ridge Shore Drive, and Fort Hamilton Avenue add seven miles of this system.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (founded in 1824) has a handsome new building on the Park lands, facing Eastern Parkway. It furnishes courses of lectures on every branch of art, science, literature and history. It has 4,500 members, composed of the representative literary men and women of Brooklyn.

Prospect Park has cost about \$4,000,000. It contains five hundred and sixteen and one-sixth acres. It can be reached easily by car lines from all parts of the city; and is therefore a thoroughly popular breathing place. You can take a car directly to the bridge from the Park; but if it is summer time there is a better way of spending the evening.

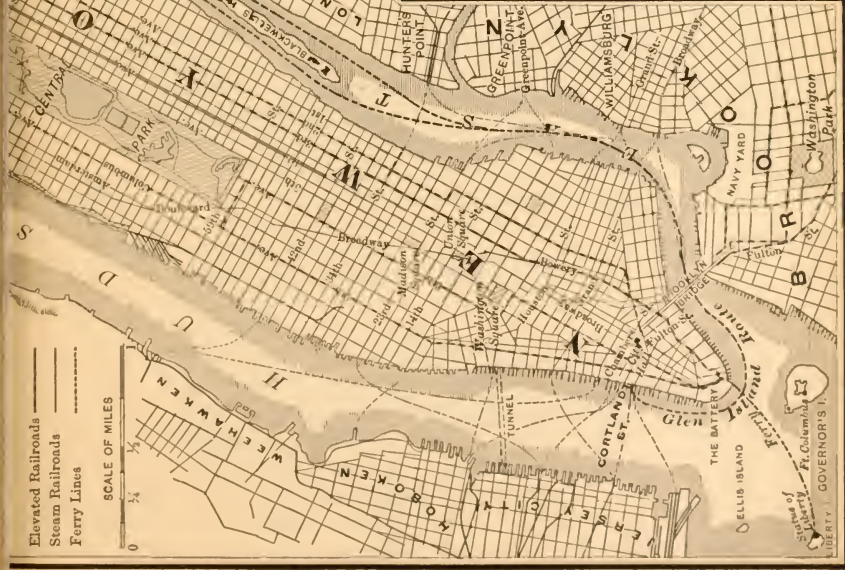
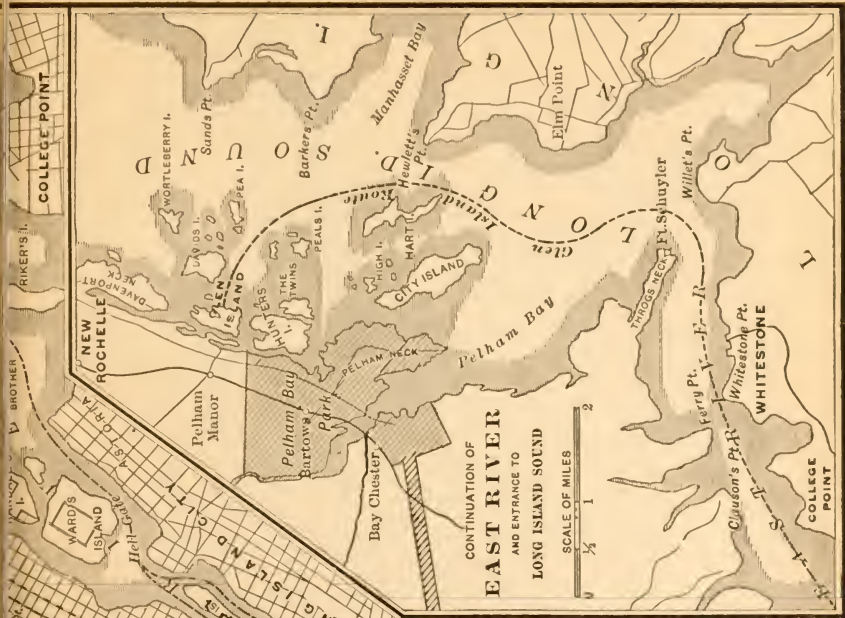


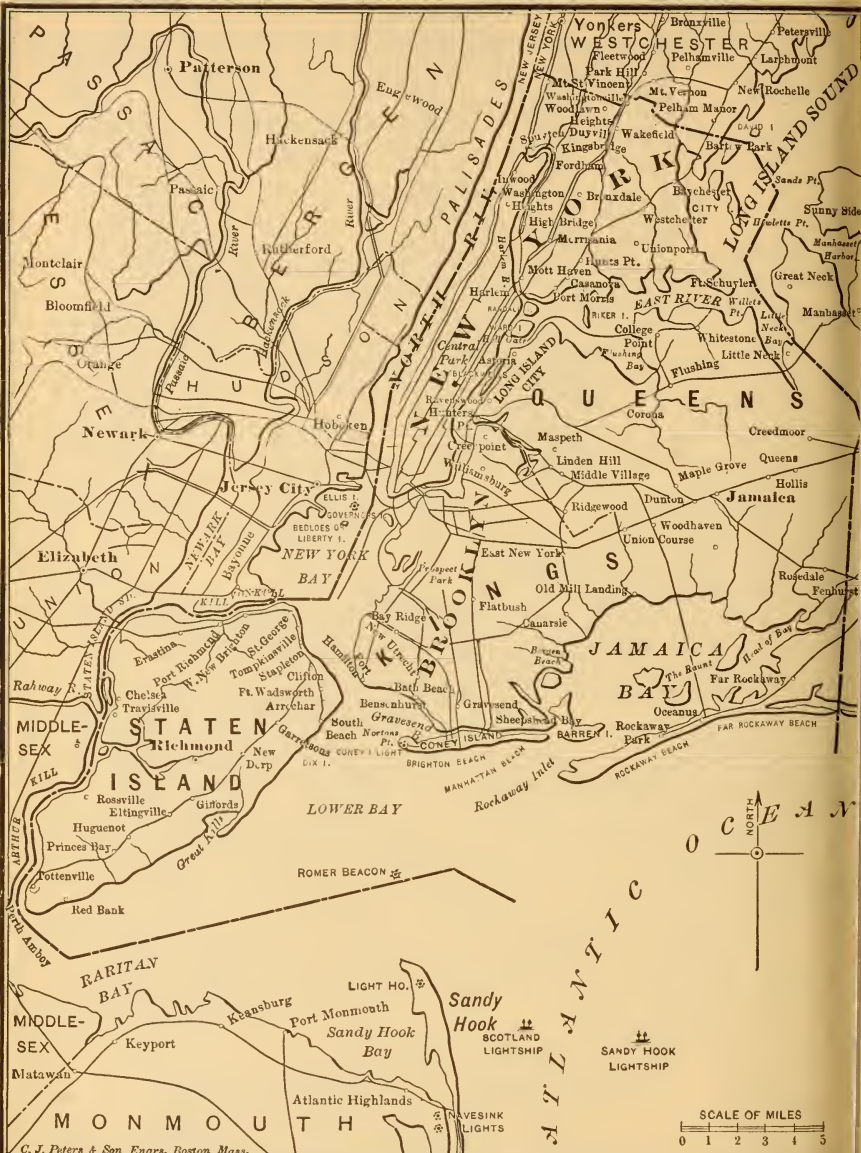
BRIGHTON BEACH, CONEY ISLAND.

CONEY ISLAND.—Going out of the Park at what is called the Willink entrance, Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, take a Nostrand Avenue car (standing opposite the entrance) to Atlantic Avenue. Then take a Manhattan Beach steam-car to Coney Island. Trains run every hour. At Manhattan Beach stroll over to the Oriental Hotel. Returning, take dinner at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. See the fireworks and hear the music. Take the marine road to Brighton Beach and look over the hotel there. Then go by elevated road or stage (fare five cents) to West Brighton. This is the popular end of Coney Island—the beer garden, shooting-gallery, peanut stand end. It is worth seeing. Take the Iron Steamship Line home. You will sail through the Narrows and will be landed at the Battery or at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, New York. The trip will take a little over an hour.

Coney Island was in the old town of Gravesend. It became a part of Brooklyn, and is now a part of Greater New York.







C. J. Peters & Son Engrs. Boston Mass.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1524.—The Island of Manhattan was discovered by John De Verazzani, a Florentine.

1609.—Hendrik (or Henry) Hudson, a navigator in the service of the States General of Holland, and the second discoverer of Manhattan Island, sailed up the Hudson River to a point a little below Albany.

1611.—The first ships that carried merchandise from the North River, the *Little Fox*, and the *Little Crane*, were sent from Holland on a voyage of speculation.

Three more vessels were at this time fitted out for the purpose of establishing trading posts on the Hudson River, where furs might be collected, thus saving time for the ships that crossed the ocean. One of these was called *The Tiger*, the other two bore the name of *The Fortune*.

The first vessel built on the shores of New York Harbor, and the first to pass through Hell-Gate, was called the *Restless*, and may be considered as peculiarly entitled to honorable mention, because it was the means of filling many important blanks in the geography of the world.

1613.—Captain Adrien built four small houses and established a fur agency at what is now No. 41 Broadway.

1614.—An expedition from South Virginia, dispatched by Sir Thomas Dale, took possession of the infant colony.

Later in the year, Holland, having regained possession of the Island, sent an expedition of five vessels, that explored the whole length of Long Island, passed up the Hudson and Delaware rivers, and were given the exclusive right to trade between the Delaware and Connecticut rivers for three years.

1623.—A charter, under the title of the West India Company, went into operation.

This is considered to have been the era of the permanent settlement of New Netherlands.

1624.—Peter Minuit arrived at Manhattan, in the capacity of Director-General of New Netherlands, and organized a provisional government.

1625.—Three ships and a yacht from Holland, brought a number of settlers and one hundred head of cattle.

1626.—Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians, for trinkets worth twenty-four dollars.

1633.—The first schoolmaster arrived from Holland.

The first ship-of-war, *De Soutberg* (the Salt Mountain), brought a company of soldiers to garrison the stronghold that had just been completed on the southern point of the Island.

1638.—The first ferry crossed the East River to Long Island.

1642.—A church, built of rock stone, which cost about one thousand dollars, was erected within the walls of the fort.

The first tavern, "Staadts Herberg," was built by the Dutch West India Company at Coenties Slip.

1643.—The first deed recorded was for a lot thirty by one hundred feet, that was sold for nine dollars and fifty cents.

The wreck of the ship *Princess* occurred in Bristol Channel. This was one of the most notable maritime events in connection with the early history of the city, eighty passengers, including the Director-General Kieft, and Dominie Bogardus, the first clergyman established in this city, having been drowned.

Lots were freely given to whoever would build in the town.

1648.—The first wharf was constructed.

The first ordinance for the prevention of fire was passed, after which four fire-wardens, or chimney-inspectors, were appointed.

The settlement contained twelve retail dealers.

1650.—The first lawyer, Dick Van Schelluyne, commenced practice.

1651.—All persons who were absent from the city four months lost their burgher rights.

1652.—The city of New Amsterdam was incorporated.

The First Public School was established in the "Stadthuys."

1654.—Burgomasters received one hundred and forty dollars, and the Schepens one hundred dollars per annum, for their services.

1655.—Negroes were purchased from slave-ships and taken to Virginia.

1656.—New Amsterdam contained one thousand inhabitants, one hundred and twenty houses, and seventeen streets.

The first survey of the city was confirmed by law.

1657.—The English language was first recognized in New Amsterdam.

1658.—Stone pavements were laid. The street first paved still retains its former name of Stone Street.

The first fire-company, which consisted of eight men, was organized.

Whipping with a rod, and banishment from the city, was at this time the punishment for theft.

Hogs running at large were required to have rings in their noses.

1659.—The first shipwreck on this coast, of which there is any account, occurred near Fire Island. The name of the ship was *Prince Maurice*.

Poor-boxes were customarily introduced at weddings.

Houses were rented for twenty-seven dollars per annum.

The first public auctioneer was appointed. One dollar and ten cents was the fee paid for the disposal of a lot.

1660.—The establishment of a brick-yard was a notable event in connection with the architectural progress of the city. Before this time bricks had been imported from Holland, and were considered too expensive to be used, except in the construction of chimneys and ovens.

A man living near the Bowery, offered to give away his property, for the reason that he disliked to ride through two miles of dense forest to reach his work.

It was punishable to call magistrates blockheads, on account of an adverse decision.

1663.—The first suicide recorded in the town was that of a blacksmith, who hung himself from a tree near Collect Pond.

1664.—New Amsterdam was captured by the English, and its name was changed to New York.

Notice was given of a reorganization of the municipal government under the direction of Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff.

1665.—The first Court of Admiralty, organized by Governor Nichols, was convened and held in the Stadthuys.

1670.—A seal of the city was presented by the Duke of York.

Staten Island was purchased for a few trinkets.

The first New York Exchange was established, the members arranging to meet every Friday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, at the bridge which crossed the ditch at Broad Street, a locality now known as Exchange Place.

1673.—A Dutch fleet recaptured the city, in the name of the States General of Holland, and changed its name to New Orange.

The first mail between Boston and New York was established, "for a more speedy intelligence and despatch of affairs." The letters were carried by a messenger who made the round trip once a month.

At this time the main portion of the town extended from the high ridge of ground at Broadway to the East River, then called Salt River. A great dock for vessels, and three crescent-shaped forts, were placed along the shore. Almost all of the houses presented gable ends to the street.

1674.—A treaty of peace having been signed by England and Holland, New York was again restored to the English.

Only one Jew and one Spaniard held property in the city at this period.

1677.—New York contained three hundred and forty-three houses.

1679.—A bear was killed in an orchard near Maiden Lane.

The first classis was formed, at the suggestion of the governor, for the purpose of examining and ordaining a young Bachelor in Divinity, who had been called to the church in Newcastle.

1683.—The city was divided into six wards.

The "Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the city of New York," first called the "Court of General Quarter Sessions," was instituted under royal government.

1686.—The "Dongan Charter," the basis of all later charters ob-

tained for this city, was granted by James the Second. This declared that New York City thenceforth should comprise the entire Island of Manhattan.

The best house in the city was sold for three thousand and five hundred dollars.

1689.—Information of the accession of William and Mary to the throne was received in New York with great satisfaction. The garrison was seized by about fifty inhabitants, who formed themselves into a committee of safety to hold the province in rule until a government could be established by the new sovereigns. This movement inaugurated a bitter strife between factions of the citizens, who contended for the temporary control, and resulted in the ascendancy of Leisler.

1691.—The first Assembly met April 9th.

Leisler was tried and executed.

1692.—The first post-office was established.

A whipping-post, pillory, and ducking-stool, were placed near the City Hall.

1693.—The first printing-press was put in operation.

1696.—Trinity Church Corporation erected its first edifice.

The city contained five hundred and ninety-four houses, and six thousand inhabitants.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church received a charter of incorporation.

1697.—The first almanac was published.

1700.—The second City Hall was erected at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets.

1703.—The "King's Farm," a region of country extending northward from Cortlandt Street, was granted to Trinity Church Corporation by Queen Anne. This gift laid the foundation for the revenues of that society.

1709.—A slave market was established at the foot of Wall Street.

1710.—The total annual income of the city was two hundred and ninety-four pounds sterling. The total expenses were two hundred and seventy-four pounds.

A post-office establishment for the colonies in America was created by an Act of Parliament, the chief office of which was in New York.

- 1712.—The negro inhabitants formed a plot to set fire to the city, and, in its execution, killed several white persons. Nineteen of the incendiaries were convicted and executed.
- 1719.—The first Presbyterian Church was erected in Wall Street.
- 1720.—Clocks were first introduced, time having previously been recorded by hour-glasses.
- 1725.—The first newspaper, called the *New York Gazette*, was published.
- 1729.—A City Library was founded.
- 1730.—The charter upon which the city's present system of government is based, was granted by Governor Montgomery.
- A line of stages, that made bi-monthly trips, was established between New York and Philadelphia.
- The first fire engines used in the city arrived from London. A fire-department was at once organized.
- 1732.—The first stage from New York to Boston made the round trip once a month.
- 1734.—A Poor-House, and a Calaboose for unruly slaves, were erected on the Commons, now City-Hall Park.
- 1740.—The New York Society-Library was organized.
- 1741.—The famous delusion, known as the "Negro Plot," in which a large number of negroes, and a Catholic priest, were executed without cause, occasioned much excitement.
- 1750.—The first theatre was opened in Nassau Street.
- 1754.—King's College obtained a charter of incorporation.
- 1756.—The first ferry plied between New York and Staten Island,
- 1757.—The city contained about twelve thousand inhabitants.
- 1761.—A second theatre was opened in Beekman Street.
- 1763.—Light first gleamed from the Sandy Hook lighthouse.
- A ferry was established between New York and Paulus Hook—now Jersey City.
- 1765.—The famous Stamp-Act Congress convened in this city. Delegates were present from all the colonies, and a bold declaration of rights and grievances was adopted. An agreement not to import goods from Great Britain, until the Stamp Act was repealed, was signed by a large concourse of merchants, and a society of individuals, who called themselves the "Sons of

Liberty," was organized, with affiliations throughout the country. Great excitement prevailed, and a riot occurred, in which the governor was burned in effigy, and the citizens threatened to storm the fort.

1766.—News of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached the city May 26th.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of the United States was founded by Philip Embury, in his own house in this city.

1768.—A Chamber of Commerce was organized at Queen's Head Tavern, the building afterward known as "Fraunce's Tavern."

1770.—The New York Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by the Legislature.

A statue of William Pitt was erected in William Street.

1772.—Umbrellas were imported from India. They were at first scouted as an effeminacy.

1774.—A vessel called the *Nancy* was not permitted to land her cargo of tea, nor to make entry at the Custom-House.

A Committee of Correspondence was organized, and a "Congress of Colonies" was insisted upon by the merchants.

Resolutions of resistance were adopted by a great meeting on the Commons, now City-Hall Park.

1775.—The Colonial Assembly adjourned.

Delegates were elected to the Continental Congress.

The first New York water-works were established.

1776.—The militia was called into service in January. In the spring following, the city was in the possession of the American Army.

The leaden statue of George the Third was pulled down July 9th.

The Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony of the old City Hall, July 18th.

The king's coat-of-arms was taken from the court-room and burned on the same day.

The city was captured by the British, August 26th, after the battle of Long Island.

A great fire destroyed Trinity Church and nearly five hundred houses, September 21st.

Nathan Hale was executed as a spy, by command of General Howe,

- 1777.—Congress directed the Board of War to write to the government of New York, urging that the lead mines in that State be worked, and promising to supply prisoners of war for the purpose; the scarcity of lead making it necessary to use gutters and roofs, and the leaden statue of King George the Third for bullets.
- 1778.—The British evacuated Philadelphia, and an army of twelve thousand men marched from that city to New York. The baggage and stores, with some three thousand non-combatants who held to their British allegiance, were sent to New York by water.
- 1779.—While the city was in the possession of the British, counterfeiting Continental bills was a regular business; flags of truce were made use of to put it in circulation, and the newspapers openly advertised it.

On the 19th of May, at eleven in the morning, a darkness, which continued for several hours, necessitating candles at noon-day, fell over the city. The cause of this remarkable phenomenon has been assigned to prodigious fires, that had been raging in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

- 1780.—A great scarcity of fuel and fresh provisions caused general consternation. Fruit trees were cut down, wood was twenty dollars a cord, corn was four dollars, and potatoes were two dollars a bushel. As the ice in the Hudson River offered an opportunity for the Americans to cross it, an attack upon the city was feared, and all the inhabitants were put under arms.

Four newspapers were published during the time of the British occupation, the proprietors arranging their issues so that one paper was provided for each day.

- 1783.—The British evacuated the city November 25th, and General Washington entered at the head of the American Army.
- 1785.—Congress moved from Philadelphia to New York, and convened in the City Hall, which then stood at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building.

The Bank of New York and a manumission society were established.

The first daily paper was published under the name of the *New York Daily Advertiser*.

1786.—The first city directory was issued. It contained eight hundred and forty-six names.

1787.—King's College was reincorporated as Columbia College.

1788.—The Constitution of the United States was adopted by New York State. A great parade celebrated that event in this city.

1789.—The first Congress under the Constitution of the United States assembled in Federal Hall on the 4th of March, at which time George Washington was unanimously elected President.

The inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, took place April 30th, on the gallery of the old City Hall.

Martha Washington held her first reception May 29th.

Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order, was founded.

1790.—The first sidewalks were laid.

1795.—Park Theatre was erected.

1797.—The *Medical Repository*, the first scientific periodical printed in this country, was published.

1799.—The Manhattan Company, organized for the purpose of supplying the city with water, obtained its charter. The Bronx River, proposed as the source of supply, was surveyed.

The second bank, the Manhattan Company, was established at No. 23 Wall Street.

1800.—Collect Pond was filled in. This body of fresh water, situated on the present site of the Tombs, was of such depth that several contractors, who engaged to fill it, were said to have become bankrupt in their efforts to do so. Many times earth rose above its level in the evening, but the next morning's sun shone again on sparkling waters, the débris having disappeared beneath its surface.

On its western borders, surrounded by groves of trees and blackberry wilds, once was situated an Indian village, no doubt the home of the Manhattans. Fish were abundant in the pond for more than one hundred years after the Christian settlement of the Island, and one of its promontories was so abundantly strewn with a deposit of shells that the Dutch named it

“Kalchook,” or “Lime Shell Point.” The water was of unusual purity, the celebrated “Tea-water Spring having been one of its many fountains, and a number of brooks that flowed to both rivers formed picturesque outlets for its seemingly inexhaustible supply. Doubtless the stoppage of these springs had much to do with the subsequent epidemics of yellow fever that occasioned so much mourning throughout the city.

1801.—The real and personal property of the city and county was valued at \$21,964,037, and a tax was laid of one mill on the dollar.

The *Evening Post* issued its first number.

1804.—Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. Sunday-schools were established.

Hackney coaches were licensed.

The first recorder of New York City was appointed.

Some alterations in the franchise having opened elections to the participation of a large number, whom property restrictions had previously prevented from having a voice in the choice of the city magistrates, this year, for the first time, witnessed a Republican majority in the Board.

1805.—Fort Clinton was erected.

The New York Free School was incorporated.

1806.—Steam navigation was successfully demonstrated by Robert Fulton.

The New York Orphan Asylum Society was founded. Mrs. Sarah Hoffman and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton were the first and second directresses.

1807.—The city was surveyed and laid out by a commission appointed by the Legislature, in which Gouverneur Morris, DeWitt Clinton, and other prominent persons were active members.

The city contained thirty-one benevolent institutions.

A College of Physicians and Surgeons was chartered.

Washington Irving, distinguished as a heedless law-student, was admitted to the bar.

1808.—The American Academy of Fine Arts was incorporated.

1811.—The first ferry carried passengers to Hoboken.

1812.—War was declared against Great Britain.

Steam was utilized on the Jersey City ferry-boats.

The manufacture of pins was inaugurated in the city by English workmen, who procured one dollar a paper for their product.

1814.—Brooklyn ferry-boats adopted steam.

Specie payments were suspended for nearly three years.

1815.—New York received with enthusiasm the news of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

Thirteen Insurance Companies were located in Wall Street.

1816.—The Common Council of New York prohibited chimney-sweepers from crying their trade in the streets.

Enormous importations of merchandise from Europe rendered this year a memorable one among commercial men.

1817.—The first regular packet-ships, called the Black Ball Line, sailed between New York and Liverpool.

An Asylum for the deaf and dumb was incorporated.

1818.—Shoe pegs were introduced.

1819.—The first ocean steamship, the *Savannah*, crossed the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool.

The first Savings Bank was opened.

1820.—The population of New York was one hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and six.

New York and New Orleans were connected by a line of steamships.

The *New York Observer* was published.

Fire-proof safes, constructed of iron and wood, were imported from France.

Daily mails were established between New York and Brooklyn and Jamaica, Long Island.

The Old Park Theatre was burned.

1821.—In January the North River, from Cortlandt Street to Jersey City, was crossed on the ice by loaded sleighs.

1822.—New York, with other counties, had a separate District Attorney.

A steamship line carried passengers and freight between New York and Norfolk.

1823.—The first steam-power printing-press in the United States was put in operation. An abridgment of "Murray's English Grammar" was the first work done by this machine.

The New York Gas-Light Company was incorporated.

1824.—A House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents was erected by private subscription. This was the beginning of a new system for the correction of the vices of the young.

General Lafayette was welcomed with great rejoicing as the guest of the city and nation.

1825.—October 26th, the sound of cannon, first heard at Buffalo, and then repeated from point to point, announced the completion of the Erie Canal, and the union of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. The arrival in New York City of the first canal-boat was the occasion of a grand aquatic and civil pageant, in which the “commingling of the waters” was typically illustrated by Governor De Witt Clinton, the “Father of the Canal,” who, amidst impressive ceremonies, poured from a keg the water of Lake Erie into the ocean at the Narrows.

The first Sunday newspaper published in this city was issued under the name of the *Sunday Courier*. It was soon discontinued for want of patronage.

The first performance of Italian Opera was given at the Park Theatre.

Homœopathy was introduced by a physician from Denmark.

The tinder-box, which had been the implement used for lighting fires, was superseded by a bottle filled with acid and cotton, and surmounted by phosphorized pine sticks.

The quintal of one hundred, instead of one hundred and twelve pounds, was adopted by the merchants as the new measure for purchase and sale.

Gas mains were laid in Broadway.

1827.—The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Morning Inquirer* were started. These two papers, in their efforts to rival each other, established swift schooners and pony-expresses for the purpose of obtaining the commercial news.

1828.—The Law Institute was organized.

Webster's Dictionary was published.

Varnish was first manufactured.

1829.—The American Institute was incorporated, and held its first fair.

Bricks were manufactured by machinery.

Galvanized iron was invented.

1830.—A railroad locomotive, the first one constructed in America, was built in New York for a railroad in South Carolina.

Omnibuses were introduced. The word "omnibus," painted in large letters on both sides of the vehicle, was generally supposed to be that of the owner.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, an organ of the Dutch Reformed Church, published its first number.

1831.—A street railroad was completed, and opened for travel, between the City Hall and Fourteenth Street.

The first sporting paper, called *The Spirit of the Times*, was issued.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company was incorporated.

1832.—Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, demonstrated to the stockholders of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, that cars could be drawn around short curves.

Five thousand persons died from Asiatic cholera.

1833.—The *New York Sun*, a penny paper, was published.

1834.—A meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was broken up by a mob.

In conformity with an amendment of the Constitution, a mayor of New York was elected for the first time by the votes of the people.

1835.—The *New York Herald* was founded.

Pins were manufactured by machinery.

A disastrous conflagration, destroying property to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, was checked only by blowing up several houses.

1836.—Work on the aqueduct was begun.

The Common Council ordered pipes to be laid, preparatory to the introduction of water into the city.

Commercial distress and financial panic spread over the whole country, and swept numerous firms out of existence.

1840.—A manufactory of gold pens was established.

The *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley was published. The receipts of this paper for the first week were

ninety-two dollars ; the expenses amounted to five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1841.—The *Princeton*, a ship-of-war, was constructed by John Ericsson. This was the first ship in which the propelling machinery was placed under water, and secured from shot.

1842.—Abolitionists declared a separate nomination, held a State Convention, and ran a candidate for the mayoralty of New York.

June 27th, water was received through the aqueduct into the reservoir at Eighty-sixth Street; July 4th, it was introduced into the distributing-reservoir on Murray Hill, while waving flags, clanging bells, floral canopies, and songs proclaimed the great interest which this event awakened. The fountain in the park, opposite the Astor House, consisted of a central pipe with eighteen subordinate jets, in a basin one hundred feet broad. By shifting the plate of the conduit pipe, the water assumed such shapes as the "Maid of the Mist," the "Croton Plume," the "Vase," the "Dome," the "Bouquet," the "Sheaf of Wheat," and the "Weeping Willow."

A similar display in Union Square, then called Union Park, was a weeping willow of crystal drops illuminated with fireworks that kindled the cloud of mist until it resembled showers of many colored gems.

1843.—A submarine telegraph connected New York with Fire Island and Coney Island.

A patent for a sewing machine that made a lasting stitch was granted to a resident of the city.

1844.—An enormous immigration poured in from Ireland and other European countries, in consequence of famine and political disturbances.

1845.—A disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed a large amount of property.

1846.—The first granite-block pavement was laid.

1847.—The first successful type-revolving press was made by a resident of the city.

The Board of Education took action in reference to the establishment of a Free Academy. This was the first institution, maintained at the public expense, by which the pupils of the

New York schools could secure the advantages of those higher departments of learning, usually obtained at great expense in the colleges.

1848.—The first Electric Telegraph Service was inaugurated.

1849.—The "Astor Place Riot" occurred.

The New York Press Association was formed.

The phenomenon of spirit-rapping caused much excitement.

1850.—P. T. Barnum introduced Jenny Lind to an enraptured audience.

An Arctic expedition sailed from New York in search of Franklin.

The American Bible Union was organized.

1851.—Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the city and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The *New York Times* appeared.

1853.—An International World's Fair was held in the Crystal Palace.

The New York Clearing-House was organized by fifty-two of the city banks.

1854.—The Astor Library was opened to the public.

1855.—Castle Garden was utilized as a receiving-depot for immigrants.

The ground for Central Park was selected by commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.

1857.—An unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable was made, the wire parting when but three hundred and thirty-four miles had been paid out.

1858.—The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was announced, and celebrated by public demonstration.

Crystal Palace was burned.

The voice of Adelina Patti was heard for the first time in public. The cantatrice had not then attained her seventeenth year.

1860.—The secession of South Carolina caused much consternation in business circles.

The Prince of Wales and his suit were welcomed with elaborate ceremony.

The Japanese Embassy visited the city.

1861.—Central Park was opened to the public.

The banks having loaned enormous sums of money to the Government, suspended specie payments, after the attack upon Fort Sumter.

1863.—A draft in progress in the Ninth District, caused a riot among foreign laborers, who attacked the recruiting office, destroyed the wheel, scattered the lists, and set the building on fire. As the militia had been sent to Philadelphia to resist a Confederate invasion, the police were unaided, and could not surpress the demonstration for several days. One hundred persons were killed, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

1865.—News of the surrender of General Lee and the Confederate Army caused great rejoicing. Banners streamed in the wind, the national colors were displayed in great profusion, sweet bells chimed the airs of peace, the sound of cannon rolled over the water of the rivers and the bay, and the atmosphere was filled with the general gladness and mirth of the people.

One week from the time when peace was restored to the country, the body of President Lincoln was laid in state in the City Hall, the "Savior of his Country" having been shot by an assassin while in his box at the theatre in Washington. The tri-colored decorations of the city were at once exchanged for the sombre hues of woe.

1867.—In January, five thousand persons crossed over a bridge of ice that had formed in the East River between New York and Brooklyn.

A short experimental section of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad was opened for travel.

1869.—The American Museum of Natural History was incorporated.

The Telegraph Messenger Service was organized.

1870.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art received its charter.

1872.—A committee of seventy was appointed to investigate the extent of the depredations made by Tweed and his "Ring," and to bring those criminals to justice.

1873.—The business interests of the city were paralyzed by a panic of unusual severity.

Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge, three villages that covered an area nearly doubling that of the city, were annexed.

The city charter was amended, and many important modifications were made on previous enactments.

1875.—Fourth Avenue was improved at a cost of six millions of dollars, an expense shared equally by the city and the New York Central Railroad Company.

1876.—The one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, celebrated by a World's Fair at Philadelphia, brought many visitors to the city. Exhibitions of loaned paintings, held in the Academy of Design and the Metropolitan Museum of Art during the summer season, made the year a memorable one to the lovers of fine art.

Hell Gate channel was opened.

1878.—The streets were lighted by electric arclamps.

1879.—The Central-Station Telephone service was put in operation.

1880.—Four elevated railroad lines were completed, and in operation.

1881.—The city, with the nation, was called to mourn the death of President Garfield, who was assassinated in Washington by an insane person.

The current was first turned on for the Incandescent Lamp Service.

Four hundred and forty-four newspapers and periodicals were published.

1883.—East River Bridge was opened to the public.

The statue of Washington, now standing upon the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street, was presented to the United States Government by the New Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the British evacuation of New York.

1888.—The city was visited by a storm of wind and snow that for several days shut off almost all communication with the surrounding country, and resulted in much suffering and many deaths.

1889.—An elaborate pageant, commemorating the first inaugura-

tion of a President of the United States, arrayed New York in holiday attire, and provided for its citizens three days of patriotic display and memorable pleasure.

1890.—The Legislature created by special act a commission of eleven men to inquire into the expediency of consolidating into one great municipality the City of New York and various towns containing its suburbs.

An enumeration made by the police, under the unanimous resolution of the Common Council, showed the population of New York city in 1890 to have been 1,770,715.

The credit obtained by the city was illustrated by an achievement never before reached in the history of municipal finance, bonds bearing interest at two and one-half per cent. having been sold in the open market at a premium of one and one-eighth per cent.

A "strike" by the engineers of the New York Central Railroad closed transportation over that route for several days.

1891.—A Cable Railroad was laid from the Battery to Central Park. Fifth Avenue Theatre burned.

Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" in Brooklyn, and bade farewell to the stage forever.

Ground broken for the Grant Monument.

Beecher Statue unveiled in Brooklyn.

Memorial meeting in honor of Parnell.

Attempt to assassinate Russell Sage.

1892.—Hotel Royal burned. Great loss of life.

Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst opens his crusade against vice and blackmail—the crusade which produced the Lexow investigation and the revolutionizing of the city government.

Corner-stone of the Grant Monument laid by President Harrison.

Actor's Fund Fair opened in Madison Square Garden.

Mass-meeting held to endorse Dr. Parkhurst's Crusade.

Cyrus W. Field died.

Metropolitan Opera House almost destroyed by fire.

Twenty days quarantine against cholera proclaimed.

Great Italian Demonstration in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of United Italy.

Celebrations of Discovery of America (Military Pageant, October 12th).

Death of Jay Gould.

Corner-stone of Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine laid with imposing ceremonies.

1893.—Governor Flower signed bill authorizing the purchase of Fire Island for quarantine purposes.

Public honors to the Duke of Veragua, descendant of Christopher Columbus.

International Naval Parade in honor of Columbus.

Columbian Street Parade.

Princess Eulalie, representing Spanish Government, received with honors.

Peary Relief Expedition sails from New York.

Collision on New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad; sixteen persons killed, fifty injured.

International Yacht Races off New York. American *Vigilant* defeats British *Valkyrie*.

Statue of Nathan Hale unveiled in City Hall Park by the Sons of the American Revolution.

1894.—Greater New York Bill (submitting the question to popular vote) signed by the Governor.

Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn totally destroyed by fire.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill signed by President Cleveland.

Tugboat *Nichol* foundered off Sandy Hook. Forty-two lives lost.

1895.—Beginning of great Trolley Strike in Brooklyn, which led to the calling out of 8,000 State Troops to preserve order.

Miss Anna Gould married to Count Ernest Castellane.

Harlem Ship Canal opened with ceremonies.

Fire, Broadway and Bleecker Street. Loss \$1,000,000.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt married to the Duke of Marlborough in St. Thomas' Church.

Loving cup presented at Garden Theatre, to Joseph Jefferson by his fellow actors.

1896.—A bill was introduced in the legislature providing for the

consolidation of the counties of New York, Kings and Richmond, and a part of Queens. The governor approved the bill on May 11th, and it became a law.

1897.—The Greater New York charter was adopted by the legislature.

The Grant Monumental Tomb was on April 27th transferred to the city of New York and dedicated.



This is a true picture of Wm. Owen (In the year 1796)
 Wm. Owen
 Wm. Owen



This is a fair copy of y^e Owen arrived
 from London and now in y^e City Hall
 7 feet wide on y^e board and 9 feet in
 work pools. 13 feet long in y^e whole.
 manned by 12 Tugmen eleven bucket
 men and 1 pipe man (In the year 1796)

GENERAL HISTORY—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE appearance, customs, and manners of the people who occupied Manhattan Island before the coming of the white settlers were so distinct from those of other nations known to the civilized world, and their individual character had so little in common with the more restrained and law-abiding Europeans, that they were classed among those wild and lawless races who, it was supposed, had few of the affections and higher emotions of humanity. Later experience, however, has shown that under the advantages of education and moral culture the American Indian is capable of high attainments in all that distinguishes the best traits of human character.

The huts or wigwams of these Aborigines were made of two rows of upright saplings, with the branches brought together at the top. Upon this frame-work a lathing of boughs was fastened, and the inside was nicely covered by strips of bark that afforded a good protection from wind and rain. The ground was the only flooring these habitations contained, and on this fires were kindled, the smoke escaping through an aperture in the roof. The width of the wigwams was always twenty feet, the length varied according to the number of persons that they were designed to accommodate. Sometimes twenty or thirty families occupied the same apartment, each retaining an allotted space. In time of war a fence or stockade, from ten to fifteen feet in height, protected the villages.

The Manhattan Indians are described as having been tall, small at the waist, with black or dark-brown eyes, snow-white teeth and cinnamon-colored skins. They were active and sprightly, though probably of less average strength than Europeans of the same size. While eating they sat upon the ground, taking the food with their fingers. In their dress they were fond of display, both sexes indulging in this taste to an extravagant degree. Some of the highly-

ornamented petticoats of the women were sold to the early settlers for eighty dollars. The men wore upon their shoulders a mantle of deer-skin, with the fur next to their bodies, the outside of the garment exhibiting a variety of painted designs. Sometimes these queer people decorated themselves with many colors. In "full paint" they were both grotesque and frightful. The procurement of food, which consisted of nuts, fruit, fish, and game, was the usual employment in time of peace. The bow and arrow were the implements used in hunting. It is said that the Indian boys attained great skill with these weapons. This singular expertness was a wonder to the white settlers, who sometimes excited emulation among them by tossing up a purse of money to be claimed by whoever could hit it in the air.

After death the Indians were placed sitting in graves that were lined with boughs and covered with stones and earth. By their side were deposited cooking utensils, money, and food, in order that the spirit might want for nothing on its journey to the "Happy Hunting Grounds."

The original name for the Manhattan Island was Monaton, a word descriptive of the whirlpool at Hell Gate—the most striking geographical feature of the region—and the appellation by which the earliest inhabitants designated themselves was "Mon-a-tuns," or "People of the Whirlpool." Manhattan is the Anglicized term.

FROM 1613 TO 1664.

Some of the early settlers adopted the bark cabins of the savages while others dwelt temporarily in roofed cellars. After a saw-mill had been built near a stream that emptied into the East River, opposite Blackwell's Island, these pioneers constructed one-story log dwellings, the roofs of which were thatched with straw, and the chimneys made of wood. The windows admitted light through oiled paper.

As the little town of New Amsterdam increased in size, its habitations assumed a more substantial and comfortable aspect, tiles, shingles, and even brick, were used for the most elaborate residences. The houses were built in the Low Dutch style, with the gable ends toward the street, the tops indented like stairs, the roofs

surmounted by a weathercock, and the walls clamped with iron designed in the form of letters (usually the initials of the proprietor's name), and in figures indicating the year when the building was erected. Every house was surrounded with a garden in which both flowers and vegetables were cultivated. Cows and swine were abundant, but horses were very rare. Inside, the floors were strewn with clean sand. Cupboards and chests that held the pewter plate, or household linen, were the main ornaments of the best room, and as wealth increased, some of these displayed china tea-sets and pieces of solid silver.

According to Lossing : " Clocks and watches were almost unknown, and time was measured by sun-dials and hour-glasses. The habits of the people were so regular that they did not need clocks and watches. At nine o'clock they all said their prayers and went to bed. They arose at cock-crowing, and breakfasted before sunrise. Dinner-parties were unknown, but tea-parties were frequent. These ended, the participants went home in time to attend to the milking of the cows. In every house were spinning-wheels, and it was the pride of every family to have an ample supply of home-made linen and woolen cloth. The women spun and wove and were steadily employed. Nobody was idle. Nobody was anxious to get rich while all practised thrift and frugality. Books were rare luxuries, and in most houses the Bible and prayer-book constituted the stock of literature. The weekly discourses of the clergyman satisfied their intellectual wants, while their own hands, industriously employed, furnished all their physical necessities. Knitting and spinning held the place of whist and music in these " degenerate days," and utility was as plainly stamped upon all their labors and pleasures as is the maker's name on our silver spoons. These were the " good old days " of simplicity, comparative innocence, and positive ignorance, when the " commonalty " no more suspected the earth of the caper of turning over like a ball of yarn every day than Stuyvesant did the Puritans of candor and honesty."

Most of the streets were paved to the width of ten feet from the fronts of the houses, the middle space containing public wells, and being left without pavement for the more easy absorption of water. Brick pathways, called " strookes," were laid in place of

sidewalks. Public markets were quite numerous, the supply having been received from the fertile section of country on the northern portion of the Island, where the farmers located a village called New Harlem. The road to this settlement was little more than an Indian trail leading through the woods, and became impassable in many seasons.

As to the character of these founders of the city of New York, they were deliberate, but determined. Much time was spent in examining every project before it was ventured upon, but when once undertaken it was carried out with a spirit of force and persistence to which later generations are deeply indebted.

With regard to the people of Holland, Mrs. Martha Lamb, in her "*History of New York*," asserts: "In no country were the domestic and social ties of life discharged with greater precision. It matters not that chroniclers have made the Dutch subjects of unmerited depreciation. It has been stated that they were characterized only by slowness; and that the land was barren of invention, progress or ideas. The seeds of error and prejudice thus sown bear little fruit after the reading of a few chapters of genuine contemporary personal description. As a rule, the Hollanders were not inclined to take the initiative in trade or politics, and were distinguished for solidity rather than brilliancy; but it is absurd to say they were unequal to the origination of any new thing. We find among them many of the most illustrious men of modern Europe—politicians, warriors, scholars, artists and divines. Wealth was widely diffused; learning was held in high respect; and eloquence, courage and public spirit were characteristic of the race. For nearly a century after the Dutch Republic took its place among independent nations, it swayed the balance of European politics; and the acumen and culture of the leading statesmen elicited universal deference and admiration. For an index to the private life of the upper classes, we need to take a peep into the richly-furnished apartments of their stately mansions, or walk through their summer-houses and choice conservatories and famous picture galleries. As for the peasantry, they were neat to a fault, and industrious as well as frugal."

It will not be amiss in this connection to quote from the historian, Broadhead, who says about the women of Holland: "The

purity of morals and decorum of manners, for which the Dutch have ever been conspicuous, may be most justly ascribed to the happy influence of their women, who mingled in all the active affairs of life, and were consulted with deferential respect. They loved their homes and their firesides, but they loved their country more. Through all their toils and struggles, the calm fortitude of the men of Holland was nobly encouraged and sustained by the earnest and undaunted spirit of their mothers and wives. And the empire which the female sex obtained was no greater than that which their beauty, good sense, virtue and devotion entitled them to hold."

FROM 1664 TO 1776.

The advent of the British brought about many beneficial changes in the social life of the Island. Not only were English habits incorporated into the less ambitious character of the Dutch inhabitants, but the settlement of many Huguenot families of distinction aided materially to produce an atmosphere of culture. Irrepressible social, political and religious forces were sweeping over the great nations of Europe, and imbuing the immigrants who sought our shores with a spirit which was to work out undreamed-of results. Founded upon Dutch stubbornness, integrity and practicality—supplemented by English inflexibility, sagacity and commercial prosperity, and adorned by French refinement and vivacity—it is no wonder that later generations arose to prominence, acquired the independence of character that could successfully resist oppression, and developed the ability to aid in founding and maintaining a new and marvelously prosperous nation.

As early as 1668 a social club, composed of the best Dutch, English and French families, was established. Meetings were held twice every week at the different houses, the members coming together about 6, and separating at 9 o'clock in the evening. The English governors and their suites held elaborate court, observing on all occasions the strictest etiquette sanctioned by foreign custom. Chroniclers love to dwell on this period of colonial history, in which the grand dames and lordly gentlemen appear in bold relief, not only because they were so few, but also for the reason that they were of the brightest and best that the earth afforded.

Quite a number of these personages brought with them considerable wealth, so that their residences became somewhat palatial, and adorned with furniture and works of art imported from Europe. Silver and gold plate, elaborate table service and profuse entertainment made New York hospitality famous even in European circles. Many families retired to country homes, where they lived in quiet but elegant simplicity, cultivating their farms, and entertaining with delightful courtesy their visitors from the city or from European countries.

The manners and customs of the less favored class of citizens were marked by industry, sobriety and economy. At their festivals children and negroes were permitted the enjoyment of unrestrained mirth. Sunday gowns were removed as soon as their owners returned from church, and consequently were kept in a state of preservation which made it possible to hand them down as heirlooms. Cocked hats were treated with the same deferential regard. To illustrate the extreme simplicity of habit which prevailed among the people of this generation, it is only necessary to add that the Rev. Dr. Laidlie preached "right lustily against the luxurious abominations of suppers of chocolate and bread that kept the families till 9 o'clock at night." This same preacher was the first divine who introduced the "outlandish practice of delivering his sermon in English."

The laws at this period were few, but rigorously enforced. A ride on a great wooden horse was the most common punishment. Every man pleaded his own cause, or, what was more common, said little and let it take its own course. The only long speech on record is that of a certain pettifogger, who, in pleading for the right of geese to swim in the pond at the head of "Nieuw" Street, did "incontinently cause his client to be non-suited, by tiring his worship's patience to such a degree that he fell into a deep sleep and slept out the remainder of the term."

The customs and dress of the period immediately preceding the Revolution are best described by Mrs. Lamb, as follows: "Show and glitter marked the distinctions in society. Dress was one of the signs and symbols of a gentleman; classical lore and ruffled shirts were inseparable. It was the habit of the community to take off its hat to the gentry; and there was no mistaking them where-

ever they moved. Servants were always in livery, which in many instances was gorgeous in the extreme. Gentlemen appeared in the streets in velvet or satin coats, with white embroidered vests of rare beauty, small clothes and gorgeously resplendent buckles, and their heads crowned with powdered wigs and cocked hats. A lady's toilet was equally astounding; the court hoop was in vogue, brocaded silks of brilliant colors, and a mountain of powdered hair surmounted with flowers or feathers. Although it is a fact worthy of remembrance that servants were servants in those days, and never assumed to copy or excel their mistresses in the style and costliness of their attire, the democratic hammer already suspended over the doomed city was to subdue the taste and change the whole aspect of the empire of fashion."

At the time of the war, "Washington's guard wore blue coats faced with buff, red waistcoats, buckskin breeches, black felt hats bound with white tape, and bayonet and body belts of white. Hunting shirts—"the martial aversion of the red-coat"—with breeches of same; with cloth gaiter-fashion about the legs, were seen on every side, and being convenient garments for a campaigning country, were soon adopted by the British themselves. This was the origin of the modern trouser or pantaloon."

FROM 1783 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

After the evacuation of the British and the restoration of peace, the city occupied itself incessantly with the work of reconstruction. During the residence of the chief executive the same punctilious ceremony was observed that had marked the English occupancy. The staid Knickerbocker element also dominated sufficiently to hold in check many tendencies that grew with marvelous rapidity under the stimulus of newly acquired independence and the friction of a cosmopolitan life.

There is little to relate of special mannerism from this time. The increase of population differentiated social life into circles, each of which preserved its special code, and this tendency has of course increased until the present time, when innumerable cliques separate society, or draw together those whose temperaments and occupations make them congenial to each other.

The commercial development of the metropolis during the present century is a subject upon which volumes might be written and the half not told; indeed, the history of this period contains little else, although educational institutions have kept pace with the phenomenal prosperity. Efforts to encourage scholarship have been many and well founded; the patronage of art has been liberal, has advanced steadily, and tends permanently to elevate the public taste.



DUTCH DWELLINGS IN NEW AMSTERDAM.

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

THE GREATER NEW YORK includes the County of Kings, the County of Richmond (Staten Island), Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead in the County of Queens which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island in the County of Queens to the Atlantic Ocean, as well as old New York which had been enlarged in 1873 by the addition of Morrisania, West Farms and Kings Bridge, and in 1895 by the annexation of West Chester, East Chester, Pelham and City Island, all parts of Westchester County. The population of Greater New York is about 3,400,000. This is larger than that of any other city in the world except London which has 5,600,000. Paris which ranks third has 2,400,000. The water front of Greater New York is 353 miles, most of it within New York Harbor. No large city on earth has anything like the facilities for accommodating commerce that this water front affords. The assessed valuation of the real estate in the consolidated city is about \$2,153,000,000 (assessed at sixty-three per cent.), and its bonded debt approximately \$220,000,000.

Andrew H. Green, who was the President of the Municipal Consolidation Inquiry Commission created by the Legislature in 1890, has often been called the Father of the Greater New York. The bill submitting the matter to public ballot in the section affected was signed by the Governor in 1894, and the vote was taken in November of that year. The result was favorable to the project, save in West Chester, the City of Mount Vernon, and the town of Flushing. No action was taken by the Legislature of 1895, but in 1896 the law makers, after having the subject further investigated by a joint committee, passed a statute declaring the territory consolidated, but leaving municipal governments as they were till a

charter commission should have framed and the Legislature should have enacted, a charter for the whole territory. This law prevailed over the veto of the Mayor of New York, and the veto of the Mayor of Brooklyn. Seth Low, Benj. F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, Thomas F. Gilroy, Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Dutcher, William C. DeWitt, George M. Pinney, Jr., and Garrett J. Garretson were appointed commissioners by Gov. Morton. Their colleagues, named in the bill, were Andrew H. Green, State Engineer Campbell W. Adams, Attorney-General Theodore E. Hancock, Mayor William L. Strong of New York, Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, and Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City. These fifteen men framed the charter which was adopted by the Legislature, with some important changes. The charter was vetoed by Mayor Strong, but was signed by Mayor Wurster and Mayor Gleason. It was repassed over Strong's veto, and became a law by the signature of Governor Black.

The law makes the City of New York the successor corporation of all municipal and public corporations within the territory named above, inheriting all their debts and obligations, all their funds, and all their public buildings. An exception is made of the courthouse and county buildings of Queens County, because all of Queens is not annexed to New York, although these buildings are in the section that is annexed.

For governmental purposes Greater New York is subdivided into boroughs as follows :

THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—All that portion of the city known as Manhattan Island, Nuttin or Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, and Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's islands in the East or Harlem rivers.

THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.—All that portion of the city lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan, between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands belonging to the old city of New York.

THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—All the territory in the city of Brooklyn before consolidation (all Kings County).

THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.—Staten Island.

THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.—All the territory of Queens County included in the Greater New York, as above outlined.

The Mayor of the City is elected in 1897, and every four years thereafter, and is removable by the Governor of the State after a hearing. He has a qualified veto on all acts of what is known as the Municipal Assembly, and appoints all heads of Departments. These Heads of Departments he may remove at will during the first six months of his term, but after that only with the written approval of the Governor of the State, and after a hearing. The Mayor gets a salary of \$15,000 a year. He is ineligible for a second term. In the system adopted his position corresponds to that of the President of the United States. The Municipal Assembly has two branches corresponding to the Senate and House in the Federal System. The Council is made up of twenty-nine members. One of these is the president. He is elected on a general ticket by voters of the whole city. The others are sent by districts outlined in the law. There are ten of these, and each elects three Councilmen, with two exceptions, the district made up of the Borough of Queens, and the district made up of the Borough of Richmond. These have two representatives each. The Councilmen get \$1,500 a year salary each. The president gets \$5,000. The Council corresponds to the United States Senate. Every ex-mayor of New York is entitled to a seat in the Council, but not to a vote. The President is Vice-Mayor. The Board of Aldermen elected in 1897, and every two years thereafter, corresponds to the House of Representatives. It has one member from each Assembly District, and each member draws a salary of \$1,000 a year. This Board elects its own presiding officer.

All ordinances or resolutions to become effective must be passed by a majority vote of each house. In acts effecting the expenditure of money, the creation of debt, the laying of an assessment, or the grant of a franchise, the vote must be three-fourths of each house. If the Mayor disapproves of any act, it may be passed over his veto. In the matters above specified a repassage demands five-sixths of all votes in each house. All other measures may be repassed by two-thirds, as under the Constitution of the United States.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to outline here the powers granted to the Municipal Assembly, since these powers fixed by one Legislature may be changed or revoked by any future Legislature. It

is enough to say on this point that the purpose of the law is to leave a large degree of self-government to the people of the great city.

The Administrative Departments under the Mayor, as before explained, are as follows :

Department of Finance.

Law Department.

Police Department.

The Board of Public Improvements, with the Department of Water Supply, Department of Highways, Department of Street Cleaning, Department of Sewers, Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Department of Bridges, represented therein.

Department of Parks.

Department of Buildings.

Department of Public Charities.

Department of Correction.

Fire Department.

Department of Docks and Ferries.

Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Department of Education.

Department of Health.

The single exception to the Mayor's power of appointment and removal is the Comptroller, the head of the Department of Finance, who is elected by the people of the whole city for four years and receives \$10,000 per year. The Corporation Counsel is the head of the Law Department ; his salary is \$15,000 a year. There are four Police Commissioners. " No more than two of said commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." The salary of each Commissioner is \$5,000 per year. The Police forces of all the municipal corporations of the territory consolidated, are incorporated into the New York force. The Police Board is made bi-partisan, because it has control of all the detail management of elections. The Board of Public Improvements consists of the President (appointed by the Mayor, salary \$8,000) the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Comptroller, the Commissioner of Water Supply (salary \$7,500), the Commissioner

of Highways (salary \$7,500), the Commissioner of Street Cleaning (salary \$7,500), the Commissioner of Sewers (salary \$7,500), the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies (salary \$7,500), the Commissioner of Bridges (salary \$7,500, having entire control of the Brooklyn Bridge), and the Presidents of the several Boroughs, by virtue of their respective offices. The Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Comptroller, and the Presidents of the several boroughs are not to be counted as members of the Board for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum be present. No President of a Borough has a vote in the Board except upon matters relating exclusively to the Borough of which he is President.

Three Commissioners, at a salary of \$5,000 per year each, control the Park Department. The Buildings Board also has three members, one supervising the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, another the Borough of Brooklyn, and a third the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The first two get \$7,000 a year each; the last, \$3,500. The Board of Public Charities has three members, one for Manhattan and the Bronx (salary \$7,500), one for Brooklyn and Queens (salary \$7,500), and one for Richmond (salary \$2,500). The Department of Correction is single-headed, and the Commissioner's salary is \$7,500 a year. The Fire Department is also single-headed. The salary of the Commissioner is \$7,500 per year. The fire forces of all departments existing in the consolidated territory before consolidation are incorporated into the New York Force. The Department of Docks and Ferries has three Commissioners. Its President has a salary of \$6,000 a year, the other members \$5,000. The Department of Taxes and Assessments has a board of five Commissioners. Its President has a salary of \$8,000 per year; its other members get \$7,000 each.

The Department of Education has a mixed organization. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx together have a school Board of twenty-one members; the Borough of Brooklyn has one of forty-five members, the Borough of Queens has one of nine members, and the Borough of Richmond has one of nine members. These all serve without compensation as do the members of the general "Board of Education," nineteen in number; ten elected by the Manhattan-Bronx Borough Board; five elected by the Brooklyn Borough Board; and the four Presidents of the Borough Boards

as above outlined. There is a general Superintendent elected by the Board of Education, and Borough Superintendents elected by the Borough Boards. A Board of Examiners grants all teachers' certificates and furnishes an eligible list to the Borough Boards which select teachers from that list on the recommendation of the Borough superintendents. The Department of Health has a Controlling Board, consisting of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and three officers called Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor. The President of this Board gets \$7,500 per year, and the other members \$6,000 each.

There is a Civil Service Commission of three or more members to be appointed by the Mayor and to serve without salaries. A Bureau of Municipal Statistics is provided for with a chief to receive a salary of \$3,500 per year. A City Chamberlain serves for four years at a salary of \$12,000 per annum, and has to give bonds for \$300,000. The Sinking Fund Commission consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of the Council, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Alderman. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which fixes the annual tax budget, is made up of the Mayor, the Corporation Council, the Comptroller, the President of the Council, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The charter completely reorganizes the local courts of inferior jurisdiction. Seven additional justices are to be appointed by the Mayor. The document as a whole is regarded as a work reflecting credit upon its framers. It is experimental in some of its features, particularly in adopting the bicameral system for a municipal legislature.

[THE END.]

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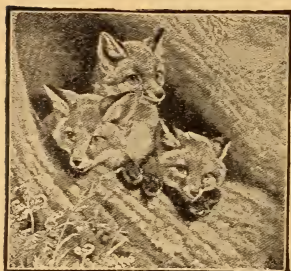
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